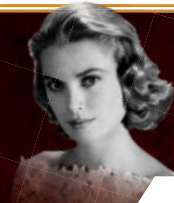


ALL ABOUT HISTORY

Happily ever after?

Why Grace Kelly's rise from screen siren to princess wasn't the fairy tale you've been told



GODS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Discover the land where religion reigned supreme

SHOT *at* DAWN

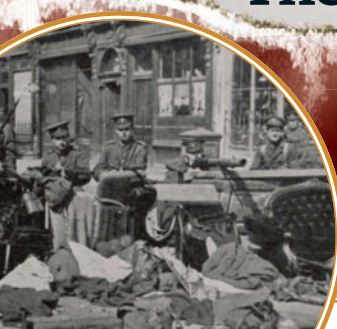
How trench 'cowards' fell victim to an MOD cover up



HERESY ♦ ADULTERY ♦ FRAUD

SHAKESPEARE UNCOVERED

The secret life of the Renaissance rebel revealed



Ireland's Rising

From end of empire to the birth of a republic

www.historyanswers.co.uk



DigitalEdition

GreatDigitalMags.com

ISSUE 37

The real Revenant

...and 11 other jaw-dropping survival stories



CELEBRATE HISTORY

⚓ THAT RUNS AS ⚓

DEEP

⚓ AS THE ⚓

SEA



Mont Orgueil Castle,
Gorey Harbour - Jersey

25TH MARCH - 10TH MAY 2016

Peel back the layers of the Channel Islands' past during the Heritage Festival – a celebration of a group of small Islands with a big history, this year honouring our timeless relationship with the sea. From our Ice Age past to Roman wrecks, famous seafarers to privateering, shipbuilding to great shipwrecks; explore museums and lighthouses, take guided walking, cycling and bus tours and much more.

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Grace Kelly, James Stewart and Alfred Hitchcock on the set of *Rear Window*, 1954. Read Grace's 'fairy tale' story on page 44

Welcome

Shakespeare's works are studied by more than half of the world's school children. I was one of those, thumbing the pages of *Hamlet* tentatively at first, but soon falling under the bard's spell like the millions before me. Despite his worldwide fame, little is known about the playwright who has come to define the English language. 400 years since Shakespeare's death, we delve deeper into the literary files to uncover the man behind the masterpieces. Did he really have an illegitimate child with the wife of an innkeeper? Was the name 'Shakespeare' just a front for another writer, unwilling - or unable - to reveal their true identity? Turn to page 30 to uncover the theories and the truths surrounding the Renaissance rebel, and find

out if he was as respectable a character as his plays are.

On another note, we're very excited to announce the launch of our new sister magazine, **History Of Royals**. It will be packed with palaces, battles, murder and scandal, so make sure you're first in line at the newsagent when it goes on sale on 14 April.



Alicea
Alicea Francis
Editor

Editor's picks



58

Gods of Ancient Egypt

Renowned Egyptologist Joann Fletcher unearths the ancient land where religion ruled and priests threatened the power of the pharaoh.



68

Greatest Battles

Military historian William Welsh takes us behind the scenes at the Battle of Quebec to find out how the redcoats charged to victory.



72

12 greatest survival stories

From the real story behind *The Revenant* to Mike the Headless Chicken, discover 12 tales of endurance.

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IRELAND

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Win the game of bataireacht

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Did the screen siren turned princess really get her happily ever after?

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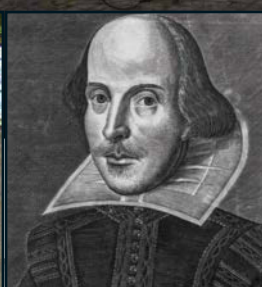
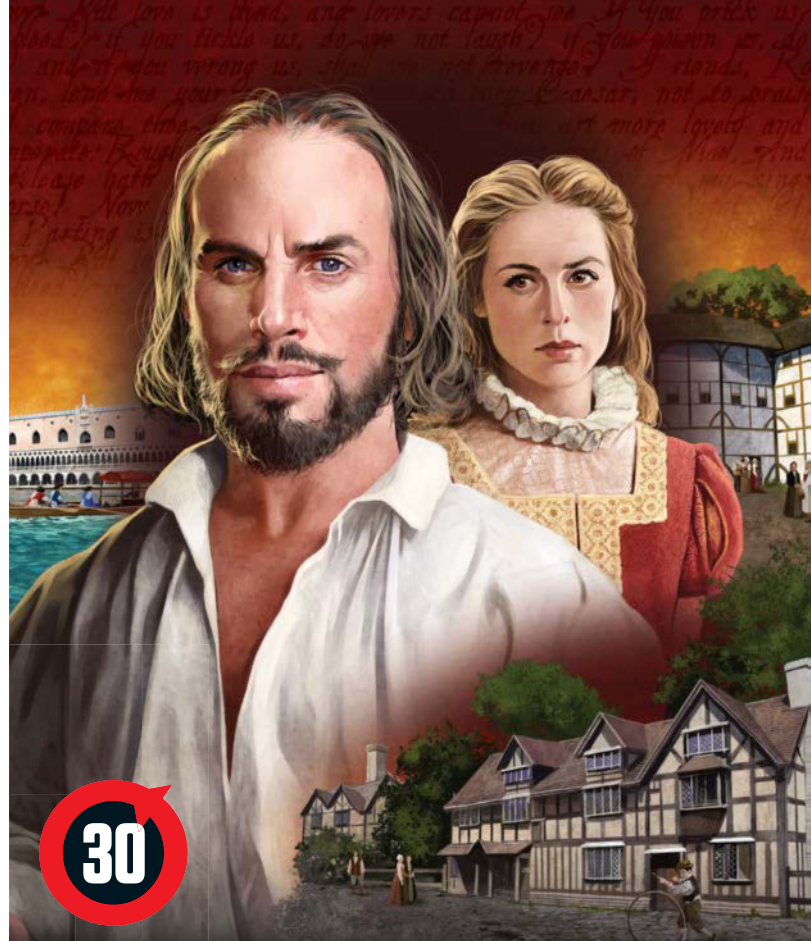
In a land where religion ruled all and the king spoke for the gods, find out who had the real power

72 12 greatest survival stories

The true stories of how these heroes lived to fight another day

80 Shot at dawn

Uncover the British Army's most shameful secret of the 'cowards' who faced the firing squad





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Find out what - and who - caused the devastating Chernobyl disaster

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While they may seem like the technology of the future, robots have been around for centuries

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Learn how to survive in Ancient Sparta with our handy guide

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Examine the life of Hernan Cortes, the Spanish conquistador who caused the fall of the Aztecs

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A reader shares the story of her ancestor's life in a penal colony

98 History vs Hollywood

Does WWII thriller *Enemy At The Gates* stick to the facts?

ENJOYED THE MAGAZINE? SUBSCRIBE & GET 5 ISSUES FOR £5

Page 66





HISTORY IN PICTURES



MOUNT RUSHMORE NEARS COMPLETION

The project has been ongoing for 10 years. George Washington is complete while the final touches are made to Thomas Jefferson. The monument was constructed by 400 workers who earned only \$8 a day. Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln later joined their fellow presidents on the Black Hills as it was finished in 1941.

c. 1937







HISTORY IN PICTURES

A FUTURE QUEEN IS BORN

Queen Elizabeth II celebrates her 90th birthday this April, with her official birthday and public celebrations taking place in June. She was born to the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and is the elder of two daughters. She was crowned in 1953, at the age of 25, and has reigned through over five decades of enormous social change.

21 April 1926



HISTORY IN PICTURES

WAR IS A GAME

Navy pilots play basketball in the elevator well of USS Monterey while stationed in the Pacific Ocean during World War II. The photographer is Victor Jorgensen, a Navy photojournalist most famous for capturing the iconic VJ Day kiss between a sailor and a nurse, but from a less famous angle. The jumper on the left has been identified as future US president Gerald R Ford.

1944





The famous RMS Titanic was constructed in Belfast, taking three years to complete and costing £7.5 million (£120 million in today's currency)



Ireland

14 PAGES ON THE EMERALD ISLE'S TURBULENT PAST AND ITS DEFINING MOMENTS



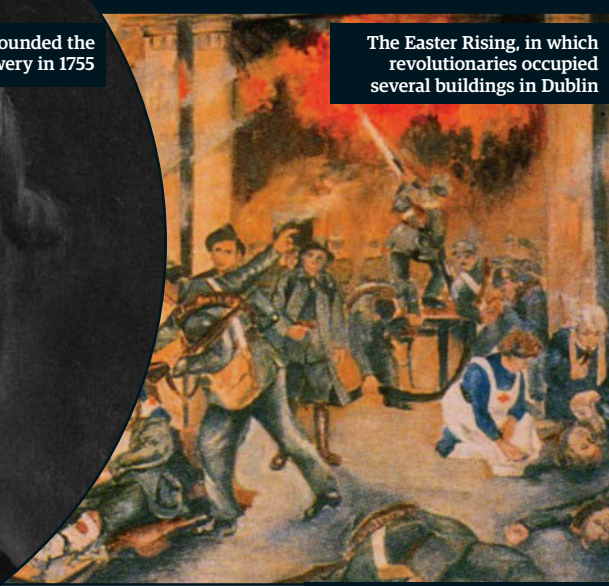
Bloody Sunday was one of the most violent episodes of what was known as the Troubles between 1968-98



Located in County Antrim, the Medieval castle of Dunluce has been besieged numerous times by rival powers



Arthur Guinness founded the Guinness brewery in 1755



The Easter Rising, in which revolutionaries occupied several buildings in Dublin



The Blarney Stone is said to give whoever kisses it the powers of eloquence and persuasiveness



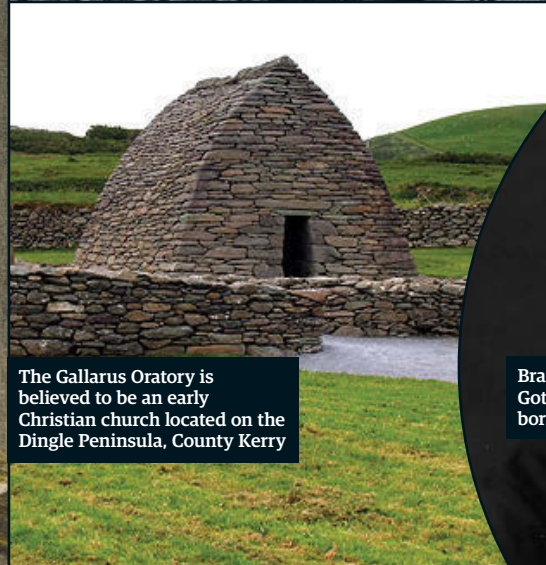
St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland and St Patrick's Day is celebrated on 17 March every year



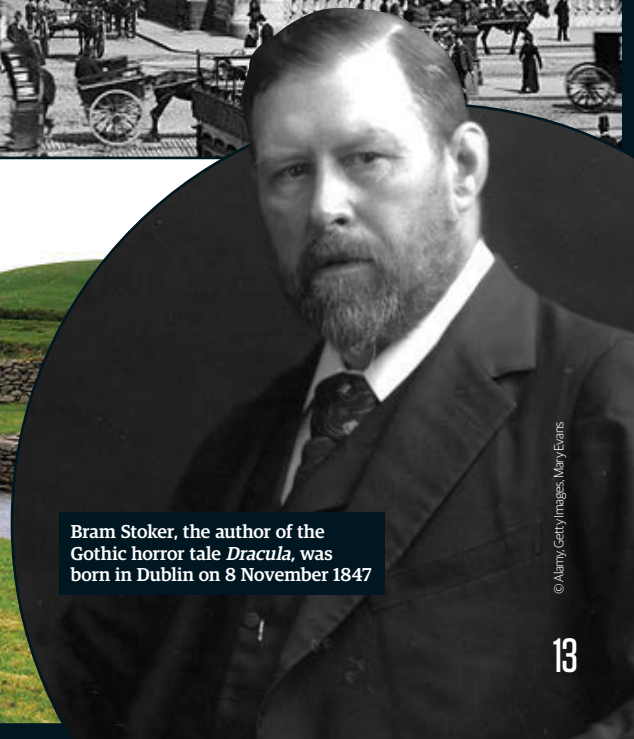
Irish emigration to the USA first began in the 17th century when Oliver Cromwell sent Catholics to the New World as part of the slave trade



Dublin's Eden Quay and O'Connell Bridge in 1900. The city has been the Emerald Isle's largest settlement since the Middle Ages



The Gallarus Oratory is believed to be an early Christian church located on the Dingle Peninsula, County Kerry



Bram Stoker, the author of the Gothic horror tale *Dracula*, was born in Dublin on 8 November 1847

© Alamy/Getty Images, Mary Evans

Ireland IN NUMBERS

THE ISLAND OF IRELAND LIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, SEPARATED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ITS EAST BY THE NORTH CHANNEL, THE IRISH SEA AND ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL. ITS TURBULENT HISTORY HAS BEEN IT RAVAGED BY WAR, FAMINE AND REBELLION, EVENTUALLY LEADING TO ITS PARTITION INTO TWO AUTONOMOUS REGIONS IN 1921. DESPITE HARDSHIP, IRELAND IS A HUB FOR CULTURE AND INDUSTRY, AND WELCOMES MORE THAN 8 MILLION VISITORS TO ITS SHORES EACH YEAR.

Total area

84,421 KM²

Population of ROI

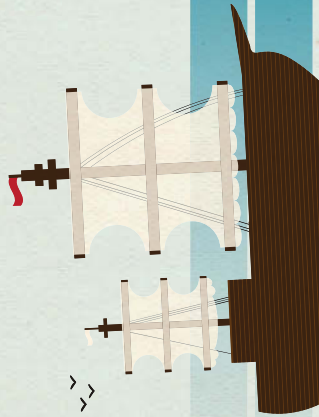
4.609 MILLION

Population of NI

1.859 MILLION

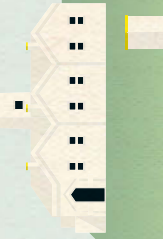
Fanad Head Lighthouse 253

lives were lost in the shipwreck that prompted its construction



Coffin ships 4.5 MILLION

Irish men and women emigrated to the United States of America between 1820 and 1930



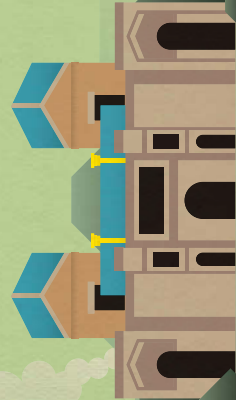
Battle of Castlebar 2,000

French troops helped the Irish rebels fight back the British



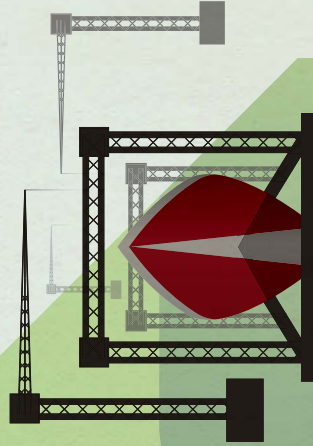
County Gaol of Down 17,000KM

The approximate distance travelled by Gaol of Down inmates to penal colonies in New South Wales



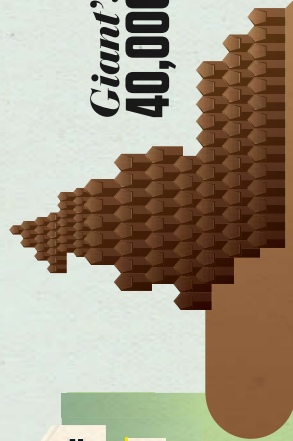
Titanic shipyard 1909

The year that designer James Andrews laid the first keel plate



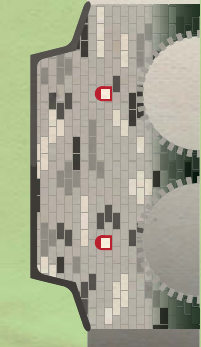
Giant's Causeway 40,000

interlocking basalt columns formed after a volcanic eruption



Spanish Arch

1755
The year of the tsunami that partially destroyed Galway's city walls



Newgrange

5,000 YEARS OLD

The approximate age of this mysterious Neolithic monument



Thomond Park

25,640
The capacity of Munster Rugby's home ground



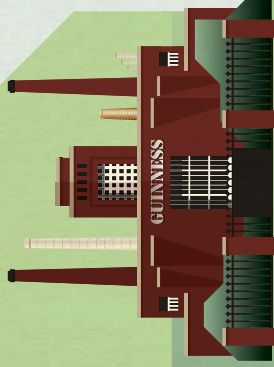
Clonmacnoise

7
times this monastery was attacked by the Vikings



Guinness factory

2.5 MILLION PINTS
of stout are produced each day



Blarney Stone

300,000
people kiss the castle wall each year in the hope of becoming more eloquent



Skellig Michael

12
monks occupied this remote island monastery



Kilkenny Castle

£50
The price for which this Norman stronghold was sold in 1967



Holland I submarine

1876
The year Irish inventor John Philip Holland built the first modern submarine



Ireland across history

Today more than 70 million people can claim Irish ancestry worldwide, but the Emerald Isle and its people have a long and troubled history

STONE AGE SETTLERS

Early settlers in Ireland live nomadic, hunter-gatherer lifestyles. Knowledge of farming gradually arrives from Europe, as did the rearing of livestock. Notable Megaliths such as Newgrange are built.



IRON AGE CELTS

Arriving gradually from Europe, the Celts bring different cultures, languages, beliefs and new iron weapons and tools. Celtic ideas of kingship lead to Ireland being split into independently ruled kingdoms.



EASTER RISING

10,000

Irish rebels seize prominent buildings in Dublin and declare Ireland a free state.

19,000

British troops arrive within six days. 450 people are killed and over 2,000 more are injured.

3,000

supporters are arrested, 1,800 of which are sent to England and imprisoned without trial. The 15 rebel leaders are executed by firing squad.

About 210,000 Irishmen served during World War I. The war delayed Home Rule legislation.



THE POTATO FAMINE

Ireland's staple crop is destroyed by blight for several years in a row. Approximately 1 million people die of starvation and a further 1 million emigrate. The neglect of aid from England fuels discontent.

THE IRISH REBELLION

Inspired by the French Revolution and the democracy of the United States, the Society of United Irishmen forms in Belfast. Aided by the French, they rally against the British who respond brutally.



THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

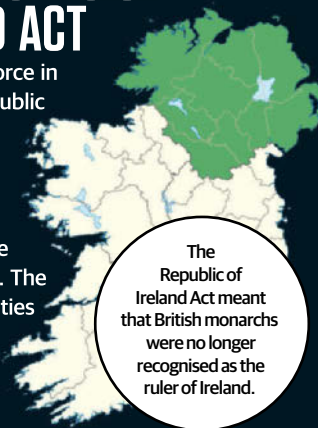
The British response to the Easter Rising only increases dissent and a small number of volunteers form the Irish Republican Army (IRA). With political support from Sinn Féin, a guerilla war begins.

In 1922, the British Army was given permission to detain suspects without trial. 4,500 arrests were made in one year.



THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND ACT

Coming into force in April, The Republic of Ireland Act sees Britain claim Ulster (Northern Ireland) for the British Empire. The lower 26 counties become the Republic of Ireland.



The Republic of Ireland Act meant that British monarchs were no longer recognised as the ruler of Ireland.

THE TROUBLES BEGIN

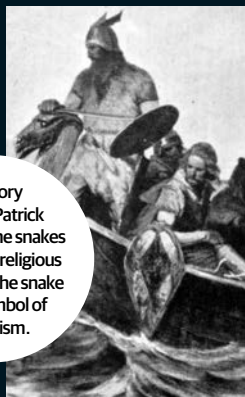
Conflict arises between two major factions in Northern Ireland. The Unionists wish to remain in the UK, while the Nationalists want to unite with the Republic of Ireland.



INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY

- Saint Patrick creates a new cultural identity, as the shamrock, representing the holy trinity, becomes a national symbol.
- The Introduction of Christian art leads to masterpieces like the *Book Of Kells*.

The story of Saint Patrick banishing the snakes represents religious conflict, as the snake was a symbol of Paganism.



THE VIKINGS ARRIVE

Travelling from Scandinavia, Norse raiders attack coastal areas before building settlements in Dublin, Cork and Waterford. The Vikings marry into Irish families. Attacks on monasteries deplete Catholic numbers.

HENRY VIII: KING OF IRELAND

After questions over his authority of the country, Henry VIII arrives with 2,300 troops, and declares himself king. He announces all lands are to be surrendered to the English Crown.



PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY

Penal laws are introduced to ensure the prevalence of Protestantism. Catholics are no longer allowed to vote, be schooled, own land, marry Protestants or practice their religion. Many Catholics escape to North American colonies.

Penal laws remained in place until the late 18th century. Catholics were even tortured until they agreed to convert.

OLIVER CROMWELL

Cromwell quells Catholic rebellions in Ireland, arriving with this many New Model Army troops.

troops and civilians are massacred in attacks on Drogheda and Wexford.

of the Irish population dies from the effects of war and disease between 1649 and 1660



The main plantation period lasted 20 years, with around 300,000 acres of land confiscated from Irish clans.

DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTATIONS

English monarchs struggle to impose their language, customs and the Protestant faith. Farmers and merchants are given confiscated Irish lands and encouraged to settle in the long-term to secure English control.

BLOODY SUNDAY

10,000 people gather in Londonderry for an anti-British civil rights march.

108 rounds are shot by British troops in less than 30 minutes.

13 unarmed protestors are killed and 13 more are injured, with one dying from his injuries a few months later.



GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT

The Troubles end as the Republic of Ireland gives up its claim to Northern Ireland by public referendum. Political unease remains, as the decommissioning of weapons is not enforced.

DIRECT RULE

Northern Irish government is suspended due to suspicions of Republican spying. Due to ongoing violence from the IRA, direct rule is reemployed until 2007 when a new power-sharing assembly is elected.



THE REPUBLIC VOTES YES

- The Republic of Ireland becomes the FIRST country in the world to legalise same-sex marriage by public vote.

- Nearly 2 million people vote, with many returning from abroad to do so.

- 1,201,607 (62%) people vote yes to marriage equality.

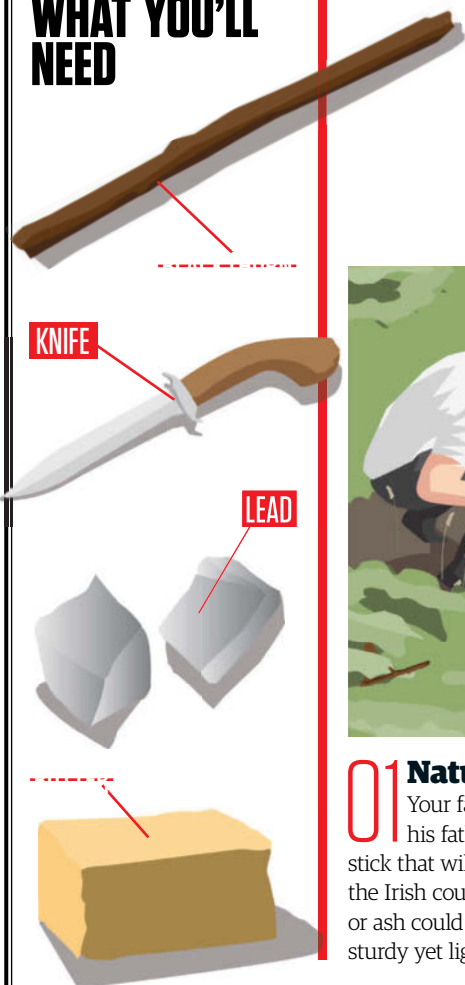


How to WIN AN IRISH STICK FIGHT

SATISFYING HONOUR WITH A TRADITIONAL SELF-DEFENCE MARTIAL ART IRELAND, 1800

Since mastering walking upright, mankind has fought with clubs and sticks. Such combat faded as weaponry advanced, yet in Ireland the practice persisted, in part due to the Penal Laws of the late-17th century that prohibited Catholics from owning weapons. Walking sticks weren't banned, however, and they could be used in self-defence. It was a short step to hone skills with such sticks, or shillelaghs, into the fighting system known as bataireacht. Taught down the generations by family members, the martial art was closely linked to faction fighting. Repression of those ferocious conflicts brought bataireacht's decline.

WHAT YOU'LL NEED



Defence into attack

Two hands were used for defence, though quick hand movements to the base of the stick allowed for forceful swing attacks.

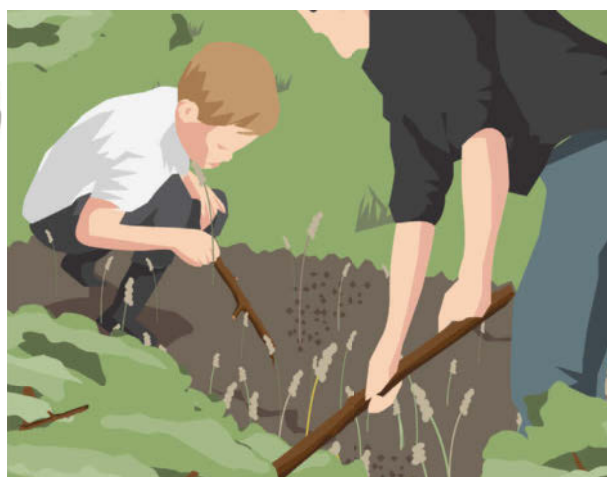
Added power

Sometimes, the knob end was hollowed out and the void filled with molten lead. These 'loaded sticks' packed extra punch.

Shillelagh

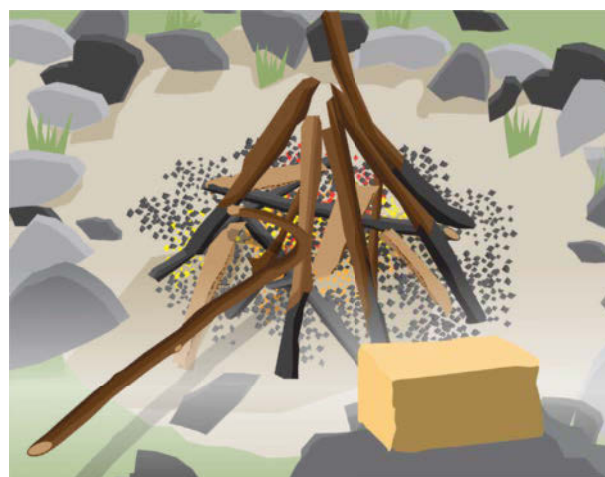
The 'stick' was usually made of blackthorn and had no set length. Fighting styles usually depended upon family upbringing.

MASTER THE STICK



01 Natural selection

Your father has been teaching you how to stick fight, as his father once taught him. Now it's time to prepare a stick that will be your own. The plentiful blackthorn trees in the Irish countryside provide the raw material. While oak, holly or ash could be used, however, blackthorn is ideal, being both sturdy yet light in weight.



02 Taking the cure

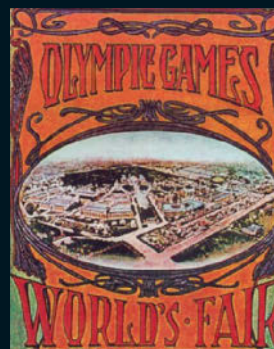
The root of the blackthorn stem is left attached, so that it forms both the handle and the striking knob of your shillelagh. The root is dried and hardened in smouldering ash so it won't need to be hollowed and 'loaded' with lead. The stick section is oiled with butter, then cured when left standing upright in a chimney.

How not to... grasp Olympic glory

Held in Saint Louis, Missouri, USA, the 1904 summer Olympic Games featured the discipline of singlestick as one of the fencing sports. It was the only time the event has appeared at an Olympics. The similarities between bataireacht and singlestick are so striking, it would have been virtually inconceivable for the finest exponents of the Irish martial art not to have performed well at the Games - had any actually competed. Unfortunately, none did.

Difficulties in travelling to Saint Louis, and political tensions caused by the Russo-Japanese War, prevented many European athletes from

participating, with little more than 50 from the continent taking part. The United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland barely sent a team and only won two medals. This was probably a good decision, as the Games of the III Olympiad, the first to be held outside of Europe, was poorly attended and considered by many to be simply an after thought to the 1904 Saint Louis World Fair. The three singlestick medal winners were from the United States - although gold medallist Albertson Van Zo Post is listed on the IOC results database as Cuban - and they all came from a fencing background.



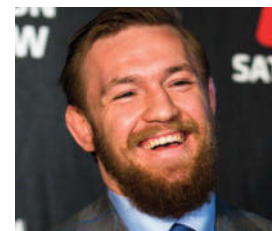
4 FAMOUS... COMBATANTS OF IRISH ORIGIN



GLEN DOYLE

1965-PRESENT, CANADA

This martial arts tutor was given permission by his father to teach the clandestine Doyle style of stick fighting to non-family members.



CONOR MCGREGOR

1988-PRESENT, IRELAND

The current Ultimate Fighting Championship Featherweight title holder is a mixed martial art exponent famed for winning early.



ADRIAN KEARNS

1977-PRESENT, IRELAND

Limerick-born Kearns claimed four golds and a silver at China's Wushu Championships - the unofficial Olympics of Kung Fu - in 2014.



BARRY MCGUIGAN

1961-PRESENT, IRELAND

The Clones Cyclone, former featherweight World Champion later became president of the Professional Boxing Association.



03 Someone's looking for trouble

The years roll by. Some call you a man now. Time to venture to the country fair where your father lost face and money, beaten by a bataireacht fighter on the make. Something odd underfoot... it's someone's coat, but this is no accident. The coat-dragger grins, believing he's hooked a fresh-faced fool. Sunlight glints off his loaded shillelagh.

04 Under attack

It's on. Years of play-fighting have brought you to this point, when it's no longer play. Swift attacks rain in. Parry and block to stay in the fight. Fend off punch moves unleashed to knock you senseless. Deflect lunges thrust at your ribs to force the air from your lungs. He's good, very good; that's how he beat your father.



05 Counter strike

Keep on the move, keep up your guard. Sweat glistens on his forehead. You sense he thinks he ought to have won by now. Wait for the moment... then dagger forward, cobra-like. An arm-straight, snapped-wrist punch, the timing of which has taken years to perfect. It's the best you've ever landed. He's stunned and now yours for the taking.

06 It's not taking part, it's winning

Step inside his faltering guard to deliver some short uppercut chin blows, and he's falling at your feet. The bout is over. Elation flows through your body at your victory. The coat-dragger's reputation may never recover, but your family's honour has been restored. Onlookers are cheering a clean fight conclusively decided. Everyone calls you a man now.

5 shocking facts about...

BLOODY SUNDAY

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH THAT ENDED IN MASSACRE
DERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, 30 JANUARY 1972

AT A GLANCE

Northern Ireland had been embroiled in a period known as the Troubles since 1968 and Nationalists were marching in a civil rights demonstration against the British policy of arresting without trial. A peacekeeping force was sent in to maintain order and just after 4pm, the first shots were fired as chaos ensued.

01 Everyone shot was unarmed

There has been no concrete evidence that the protestors were armed with any more than bricks and stones. The illegal march's aim was to reach Guildhall Square, but the British paratroopers prevented this with barricades and water cannons before raising their rifles and aiming for the protestors' heads.

02 The British embassy was burned in retaliation

The unrest wasn't just limited to 30 January. A few days later on 2 February, a furious crowd, up to 30,000 strong, gathered outside the British embassy in Dublin. The mob hurled petrol bombs and windows were smashed as burning Union Flags were placed in front of the building.

03 Six of the 13 killed were only 17 years old

The highly skilled paratroopers only took half an hour to kill 13 men, with the youngest aged 17 and the oldest 41. A further 13 were injured, one of these dying later from his wounds. After a 12-year inquiry, the British government offered financial compensation to all the victims' families in 2011.

04 Deaths tripled the following year

Bloody Sunday opened the floodgates for further conflict. As the IRA became more militant and vengeful, the British took stricter measures and the turmoil intensified. The year after, the death toll in Northern Ireland tripled to 479 and hovered at around 300 killed every year until 1977.

05 The resulting inquiry was the longest in British history

After the 11-week Widgery Tribunal exonerated the British paratroopers, the Saville Inquiry was launched in 1998. Unearthing new accounts, it was published in 2010, and in November 2015, a former soldier was arrested for his part in the events.



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ALWAYS LEARNING

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MEMORIAL PEGASUS

Dedicated to the men of 6th British Airborne Division, the first liberators to arrive in Normandy on June 6th, 1944.



Archive films, a guided visit and many interesting and authentic objects enable visitors to relive this momentous time.

The original Pegasus Bridge is on display in the park of the museum along with a full-size copy of a wartime Horsa glider.

Open every day from February to mid-December
Only five minutes drive from the Brittany Ferries Terminal at Caen/Ouistreham



Tel: +33 (0) 231 781944 Fax: +33 (0) 231 781942
Memorial Pegasus Avenue du Major Howard
14860 Ranville Normandy France
www.memorial-pegasus.org




'IN A DIFFERENT 1990'

After the Battle of the Norwegian Sea, NATO is determined to invade Eastern Europe.

As the Army of the Danube assembles under General Schwarzkopf, the United States gathers a massive fleet in the Pacific.

Meanwhile in the Politburo the struggle between the hawks and the doves reaches critical mass and Mikhail Gorbachev moves to take control of the situation.

The battle moves to communist territory in *World War 1990: Operation Eastern Storm*.



Available at **amazon**

Hall of Fame

IRELAND'S GREATEST MINDS

Meet some of the incredible men and women who dedicated their lives to politics, science and engineering, helping to shape the history of Ireland, and the world



JOHN PHILIP HOLLAND

ENGINEER 1840-1914

The son of a coastguard in the seaside town of Liscannor, it was only natural that John Philip Holland would develop an obsession with sea travel at an early age.

When he was just 18, he became convinced that the future of naval warfare was underwater, and drew up his first plans for a submarine. Several redesigns later, Holland's No.6 craft became the first sub to be used by the US Navy. His pioneering use of electrical battery power, rather than petrol motors, secured his legacy as the 'father of the modern submarine'.

Engineer and inventor Louis Brennan hard at work in his workshop



LOUIS BRENNAN

ENGINEER 1852-1932

The humble cotton reel was the inspiration for Brennan's most famous invention: the world's first practical guided missile. After pulling the thread he realised how to propel the weapon at great speed, and thus the Brennan torpedo was born. His invention earned him a handsome reward from the British government, but was soon lost thanks to his next idea, the gyroscopic monorail. Although heralded by many to be the future of travel, it was deemed unsafe, and quickly scrapped.

ROBERT BOYLE

SCIENTIST 1627-91

While other great minds before him preferred to theorise, Robert Boyle was more interested in observing nature at work. He was the first prominent scientist to perform controlled experiments, working in many areas

including physics, medicine and earth sciences. His most famous work however, was in chemistry, as he invented the vacuum pump, defined the modern idea of a chemical element, and formed Boyle's Law determining the relationship between pressure and gas.

Louis Brennan created a prototype gyroscopic monorail in his garden. Churchill proclaimed it would revolutionise the railway

Before going into politics, de Valera played for Munster rugby team and remained a lifelong devotee of rugby

EAMON DE VALERA

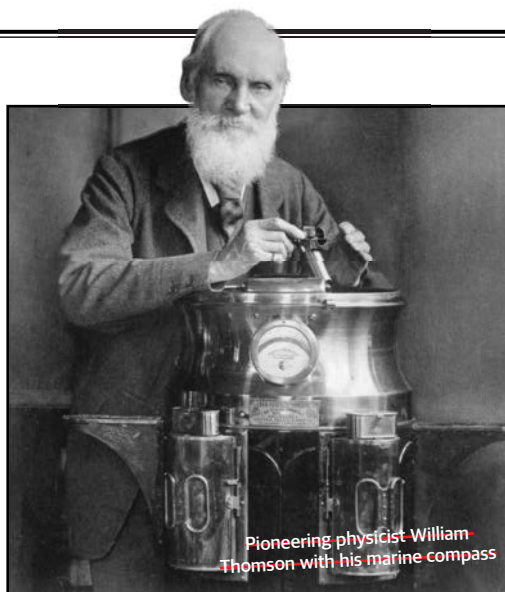
POLITICIAN 1882-1975

When independent Irish parliament Dail Eireann was set up in 1918, Sinn Féin MP Eamon de Valera was elected its president. After the two years of violence between Ireland and Britain that followed, a treaty was negotiated to form the Irish Free State, but de Valera refused to join. Unhappy that the agreement meant the partition of Ireland and did not create a true independent republic, he resigned as president and led the anti-treaty movement in the resulting civil war (1922-23). After his side was defeated, de Valera left Sinn Féin in 1926 and set up a new party, Fianna Fail. Valera led it to power, securing complete independence for Ireland.



Robert Boyle is considered to be the father of modern chemistry

Eamon de Valera shaped the independent state of Ireland

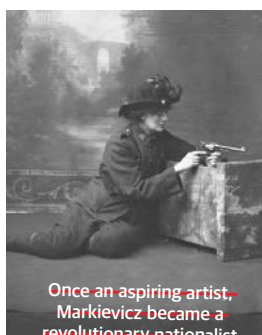


Pioneering physicist William Thomson with his marine compass

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ

CAMPAIGNER 1868-1927

Constance Markievicz threw herself into politics and women's suffrage at the age of 40. After playing an active role in the fighting of the 1916 Easter Uprising, the rebel countess kissed her revolver before handing it over in surrender and was sentenced to death for her crimes. Her sentence was lifted on account of her gender, much to her own annoyance, and she went on to be the first woman elected into British Parliament, although she refused to take her seat.



Once an aspiring artist, Markievicz became a revolutionary nationalist.

"I was elected by the women of Ireland, who instead of rocking the cradle, rocked the system"

Mary Robinson

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON

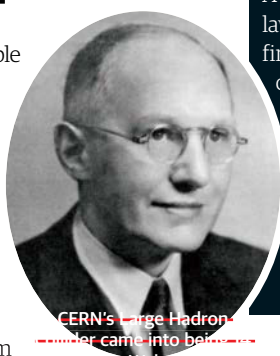
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICIST 1824-1907

During his 53-year stint as a professor at the University of Glasgow, Belfast-born William Thomson (ennobled Lord Kelvin) shaped our understating of heat and energy. He became the first to determine the value of absolute zero, the temperature at which all atoms stop moving, and proposed an absolute temperature scale, now called the Kelvin scale, which we still use today. His contribution to science did not stop there. He also worked on the installation of telegraph cables beneath the Atlantic, earning him a knighthood, and also developed a highly accurate marine compass and depth-measuring equipment, improving navigation and safety at sea.

ERNEST WALTON

PHYSICIST 1903-95

In 1932, using an unremarkable looking contraption made from an upturned, lead-lined tea-chest, Ernest Walton and his colleague John Cockcroft achieved one of the most remarkable accomplishments in physics, splitting the atom. By accelerating a stream of hydrogen atoms into a lithium atom, they split it into two atoms of helium, paving the way for the enormous atom-smashing machines, such as the Large Hadron Collider, being used to answer physics' most important questions today.



CERN's Large Hadron Collider came into being



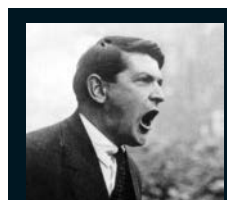
Mary Robinson continues to speak out about the threat of climate change to human rights

MARY ROBINSON

DIPLOMAT 1944-PRESENT

A renowned supporter of human rights, Irish lawyer Mary Robinson was elected as the first female president of Ireland in 1990 and is considered by many to have transformed the largely ceremonial role into one of influence. After leading the country for seven years, she became United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and has gone on to tackle several global issues including the peace efforts in the Middle East and women's equality in Africa.

Despite his contribution to politics, Paisley has been criticised for his opposition to gay and Catholic civil rights



In 1922, Michael Collins' car was ambushed and he was shot dead

MICHAEL COLLINS

REVOLUTIONARY 1890-1922

With a strong sense of pride in his home nation, Collins was one of the key players in the early-20th-century campaign for Irish independence. After being elected an MP for the Sinn Féin party, he helped set up an Irish parliament, called Dail Eireann, and led the Irish Republican Army in a military campaign against Britain. After much bloodshed, a truce was finally agreed, and in 1921, Collins signed a treaty to form the Irish Free State. As its provisional leader, he launched a bitter civil war between those who supported and opposed the treaty, resulting in his assassination by anti-treaty forces.

IAN PAISLEY

POLITICIAN 1926-2014

Famous for his fiery speeches and defiant protests, Paisley, from Northern Ireland, was foremost a religious Protestant preacher, and formed the Free Presbyterian Church in 1951. Two decades later, after some controversial demonstrations and a short stay in prison, he made the move from pulpit to politics, becoming an MP and founding the Democratic Unionist Party, which he led for 40 years. He fiercely opposed anything he perceived to threaten Northern Ireland's place in the UK, but in 2007, astounded the nation by agreeing to share power with bitter rival Martin McGuinness of the Sinn Féin party.





THE EASTER RISING EXECUTIONS

THE STONEBREAKERS YARD, KILMAINHAM GAOL, DUBLIN 3-12 MAY 1916

Realising their now perilous situation, the rebels put down their arms. The Easter Rising was a six-day insurrection in Dublin led by Irish republicans to end British rule in Ireland and establish an independent state. The few thousand insurgents had fought fiercely, forming a military council in secret and occupying major buildings in the capital, but it was all in vain. No quarter was given to the dissenters and the next month, 16 of the Easter Rising's leaders had been executed.

Britain may have been about to embark on the Somme Offensive, but it still took quelling the Irish seriously. The location for 14 of the executions would be Kilmainham Gaol, a prison in west Dublin. Reopened specifically, the men were shot in what had previously been the stone-breaker's yard. The executions began on 3 May and ended on 12 May starting with Padriac Pearse and ending with James Connolly. In a poignant moment, Joseph Plunkett was permitted to marry his fiancé Grace Gifford. Hours after he would be kissing hot lead, not his wife. To help the riflemen aim, white crosses were painted on the hearts of

the dissenters and a number of the executioners were issued with dummy bullets so they didn't know who killed who.

Being part of the UK at the time, many Irish men signed up to fight in Europe and were on the Western Front while the Easter Rising was taking place. As a result, many supported the British union but attitudes changed significantly after the brutality of the executions. Two years later Sinn Féin won 73 out of 105 seats, removing the pro-Union Home Rule Party, leading to the Irish War of Independence. Ever since, the prison has remained a symbol of British repression and a stark reminder of Ireland's troubled and often dark history.

The East Wing

The prison was extended in 1862 with 96 extra cells in a panoptic design. Kilmainham was run on the dual notion of silence and separation. All communication was banned and inmates would be issued with a bible as a chance to repent for their sins.

Cells

Some of the worst cells were no larger than a closet and had no plumbing or heat and very little light. Up to five complete strangers could be thrown into each chamber in forced confinement.

Hanging platform

Before the rising, Kilmainham Gaol was a civilian prison and about 180 hangings took place between 1796 and 1910. The public witnessed executions, the last being murderer Patrick Kilkenney in 1865. It was reopened in 1914 as a military prison.

The Easter Risers

Five of the 16 men who took a stand and paid the ultimate price



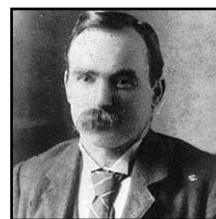
Padriac Pearse

Pearse was a talented writer and one of the founding members of the Irish Volunteers. He wrote the Proclamation of Independence and was Commander-in-Chief of the Irish forces. His younger brother, William, shared his passion for independence.



Seán Mac Diarmada

Mac Diarmada had an active role, serving in the important General Post Office, the primary building occupied by the Volunteers. A member of the Gaelic League and the Irish Republican Brotherhood, he was determined to achieve independence.



James Connolly

A former member of the British Army, the Scottish Connolly emigrated to Dublin in 1896. He was Commandant-General of the Dublin forces during the rising and was executed while sitting down; as his wounds were so bad he couldn't stand.

Famine history

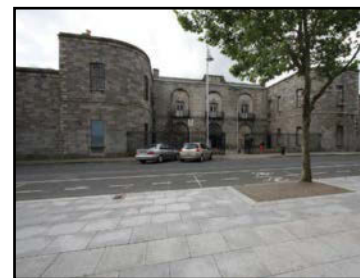
Once upon a time, the people of Dublin couldn't wait to be banged up in jail. During the great famine, the prison noted a huge amount of overcrowding. The reason? Food was much more plentiful inside than it was out.

Main wing

The central prison area had three levels of cells that could contain hundreds of convicts. When the gaol first opened, it was one of the most modern prisons in the country.

On trial

Prior to their imprisonment and subsequent execution, the leaders of the Easter Rising were tried without lawyers in the absence of any media and sentenced to death. Some cases only lasted 20 minutes and 160 people in total were tried.



The gaol today

No longer full of criminals, Kilmainham Gaol was neglected during the mid-20th century until a restoration committee took over ownership in 1960. It has been run by the state since 1986 and is open to visitors from around the world.

West wing

The first area to be built was the west wing. For the first 50 years there was no lighting throughout the prison or glass in any of the windows. An inmate's paltry diet consisted of bread, milk, oatmeal and soup.

Corridors

Today, the gaol is unoccupied and the long, sprawling corridors lay empty. Stories of ghosts lurking the hallways are common and visitors often complain of unexplained noises and lights turning on and off. Spooky.

Execution yard

The 14 rebels were executed in the prison's main courtyard. They were marched to their death blindfolded and shot at point blank range. The other two leaders, Thomas Kent and Roger Casement were shot and hung in Cork and London respectively.

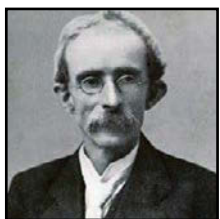
Éamonn Ceannt

The co-founder of the Volunteers was already a major player in Irish Nationalism prior to the Easter Rising. In 1914 he had participated in the Howth gun-running operation where members of the Volunteers purchased 900 single-shot Mauser rifles from Germany.



Thomas James Clarke

Clarke had history with the British and had already served 15 years of penal solitude between 1883 and 1898. He returned from the United States of America to take part in the movement and was the first signatory of the proclamation of independence.



Did you know?

During the Great Famine, serious overcrowding in the jail meant five people would squeeze into a cell meant for one

Day in the life

AN IRISH IMMIGRANT

THE STRUGGLES OF BUILDING A BETTER LIFE IN AMERICA, ELLIS ISLAND, USA, MID-LATE 19TH CENTURY

Left starving and weak by the potato famine that devastated their country in the mid-1840s, many Irish people dreamed of a better life in America. Encouraged by letters describing a land of abundance from those that had left before them, they were keen to flee their desolated country and left in their droves. Many didn't survive the three month journey, crammed onto so called 'coffin ships' where disease was rife and food was scarce. However, the more than one million Irish immigrants that did make it to American shores between 1846 and 1851 found the conditions were not much better when they arrived.

WAKE UP AT HOME

With only just enough money to afford passage to America, most Irish immigrants had to set up home close to the ports at which they arrived. They lived in small cellars and attics, with entire families crammed into just one room, or built their own make-shift shacks in alleys using whatever materials they could find.

GET WASHED AND DRESSED

With a lack of adequate sewage, no running water and very little food, keeping clean and healthy was difficult. Diseases such as cholera and typhus were common, prompting non-Irish families to move out of the neighbourhood for fear of falling ill. Irish 'shanty towns' soon began to form, as the immigrants stuck together in their own areas of town.

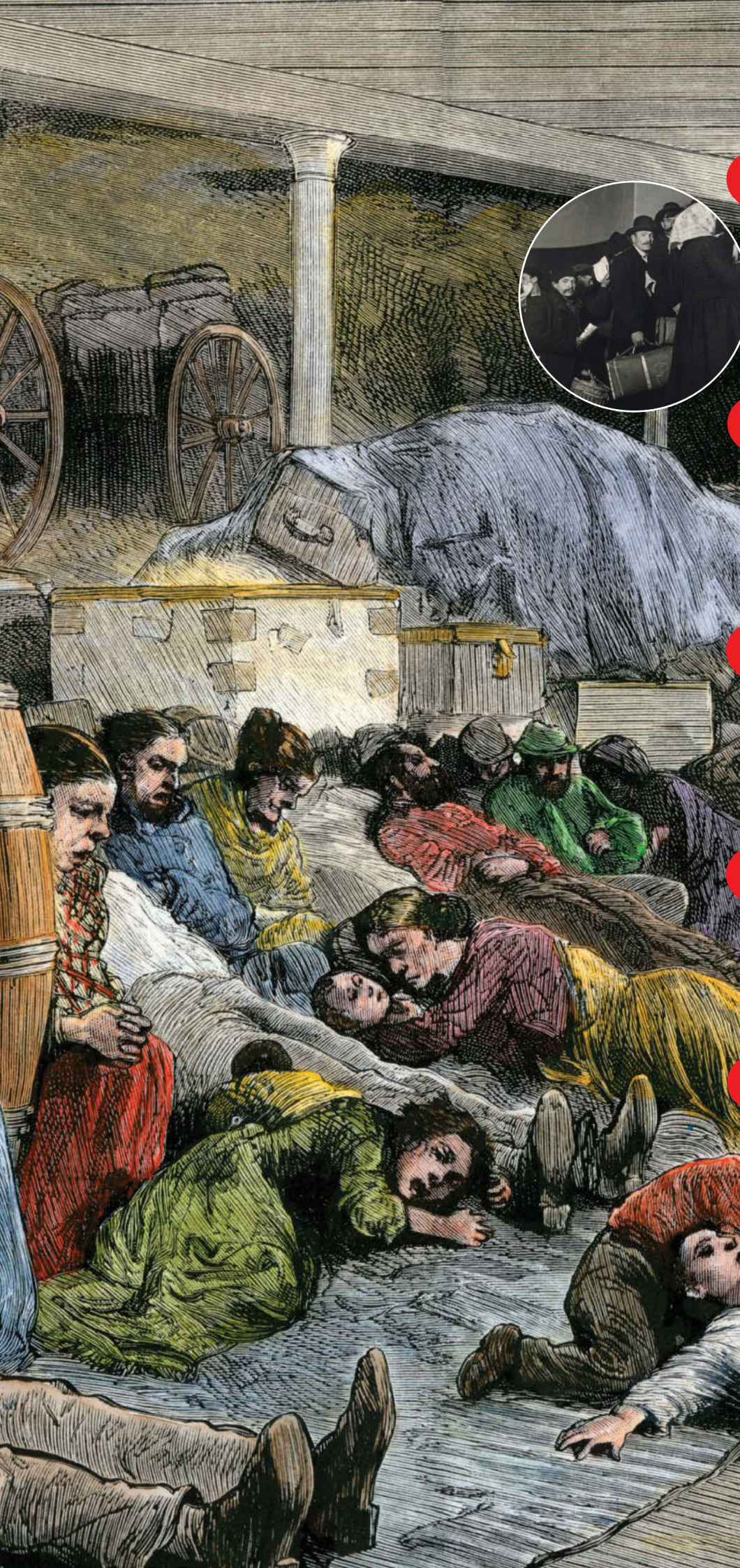
GO TO CHURCH

As devout Roman Catholics, church was an integral part of life for Irish immigrants. However, many experienced prejudice from the mostly Protestant Americans, with both verbal abuse and physical violence regularly erupting between the two groups. When religious riots broke out in Philadelphia in both May and July 1844, several Catholic churches were burned down causing dozens of casualties. We now refer to these as the Philadelphia Nativist, or Bible, Riots.



Immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, 1902





LOOK FOR WORK

Un-educated and skilled only in farming, Irish immigrants accepted whatever work they could find in their new urban home. Men took on incredibly dangerous jobs helping to build railroads and canals, whilst women became domestic workers. Their willingness to work for little pay increased hostility from American workers, and many job advertisements featured the words 'No Irish Need Apply'.

PLACE YOUR VOTE

Most Irish people living in the cities became Democrats, as the party focussed on the needs of the lower classes. Thanks to the sheer number of Irish immigrants, and their ability to rally together, they quickly became a strong political force. Eventually, they formed powerful political machines and dominated big city politics, giving the Irish working classes more power.

COMMIT A CRIME

Extreme poverty led some Irish immigrants to commit desperate acts in order to survive. Problems of crime, violence and alcohol abuse gave Americans even more reason to be wary of their Irish neighbours, further increasing tensions between the two groups. Eventually, the democratic political machines were able to supply emergency food and heating fuel to those in desperate need.

JOIN A RIOT

The Enrollment Act of 1863 meant that many Irish men were eligible to be drafted by the Union Army, but all free black men were not forced to fight and white men with money could bribe their way out. Angered by this unfair system, the Irish started several draft riots, targeting enrolment officers and the black communities with violence.

MEET WITH FRIENDS

In the face of violent hostility and poor living conditions, Irish immigrants clung together and kept their community spirit alive. They set up social groups and organisations, and donated what money they could to their local parishes, helping to build schools and churches. Eventually, they began to permeate American culture, popularising Irish songs and getting involved with American sports such as boxing.



THE Anatomy of

A GALLOWGLASS WARRIOR

IRELAND, 16TH CENTURY

HELMET

STURDY METAL THAT PROTECTED FROM ENEMY COLD STEEL

Headgear was sourced from the finest Irish blacksmiths and could protect the bonce from an arrow or a blow from a sword. The helmet would have been made of iron or steel and decorated with various designs. Later generations wore a basinet, which was tougher and more comfortable.

PRIMARY WEAPON

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GALLOWGLASS'S BEST FRIEND ON THE BATTLEFIELD

When engaged in battle, a warrior would turn to his trusty Sparthe axe. A remnant of the Gallowglass's Nordic heritage, it was 1.82 metres high and wielded with two hands. It struck lusty and often devastating blows on an opponent with its shimmering double-sided blade.

SOLDIER SELECTION

TWO THINGS WERE NEEDED TO JOIN THE RANKS: HEIGHT AND MUSCLE

Only the strongest men would be recruited into the Gallowglass rank and file. The physical specimens had to be able to lift and properly wield their heavy weapons and armour. These men would act as the military muscle for the landowners of Ireland.

NORDIC ORIGINS

THEIR VIKING HERITAGE MADE FOR FIERCE AND FEARLESS WARRIORS

Norsemen who settled in Scotland became known as the 'Gael-Gall' - foreigners who speak Gaelic. They were famous for being bloodthirsty warriors, and many hired themselves out to serve as mercenaries. In Ireland they were known as 'Gallóglaich', a combination of foreigner, 'óg', meaning young, and 'loach', meaning a warrior or hero.

ARMOUR

PRIOR TO PLATE ARMOUR, CHAIN MAIL WAS THE ORDER OF THE DAY

Each Gallowglass soldier was protected by a thick padded jacket with tough chain mail rings worn over the top. With all this armour on, long marches were difficult, so the soldiers were accompanied by younger members of the troop who acted as squires and carried supplies and back-up weapons.

ORGANISATION AND DIET

ARE YOU AN IRISH LORD IN A SPOT OF BOTHER? CALL A CORRUGHADH

Classified in a Corruhadh of up to 100 men, the Gallowglass served the Irish nobility in return for land. As part of their wages, the men were supplied with a rich diet to maintain their strength, which included oatmeal, beef, milk and, if they were lucky, some delicious black pudding.

WAGES

COWS WERE THE CURRENCY OF CHOICE FOR THE GALLOWGLASS

The Gallowglass soldiers were some of the best-paid of the age and would receive, on average, three cattle per quarter-year. It may not seem like much, but cattle were valued more than coin in this era in Ireland. Captains would be paid even better than the soldiers and would soon be rich landowners themselves.

SECONDARY WEAPON

IF AN AXE WASN'T AVAILABLE, THERE WAS ALWAYS A BROADSWORD

Light and held in one hand, the broadsword was known as a claymore and was much more nimble yet less powerful than the Sparthe axe. Enemies would be sliced and diced without mercy and Irish legends describe them as the Claiomh Solais (Sword of Light).

EXPLORE THE TECH INSIDE

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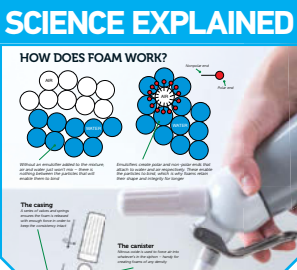
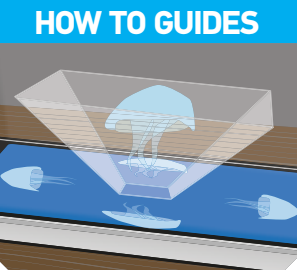


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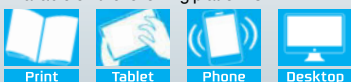
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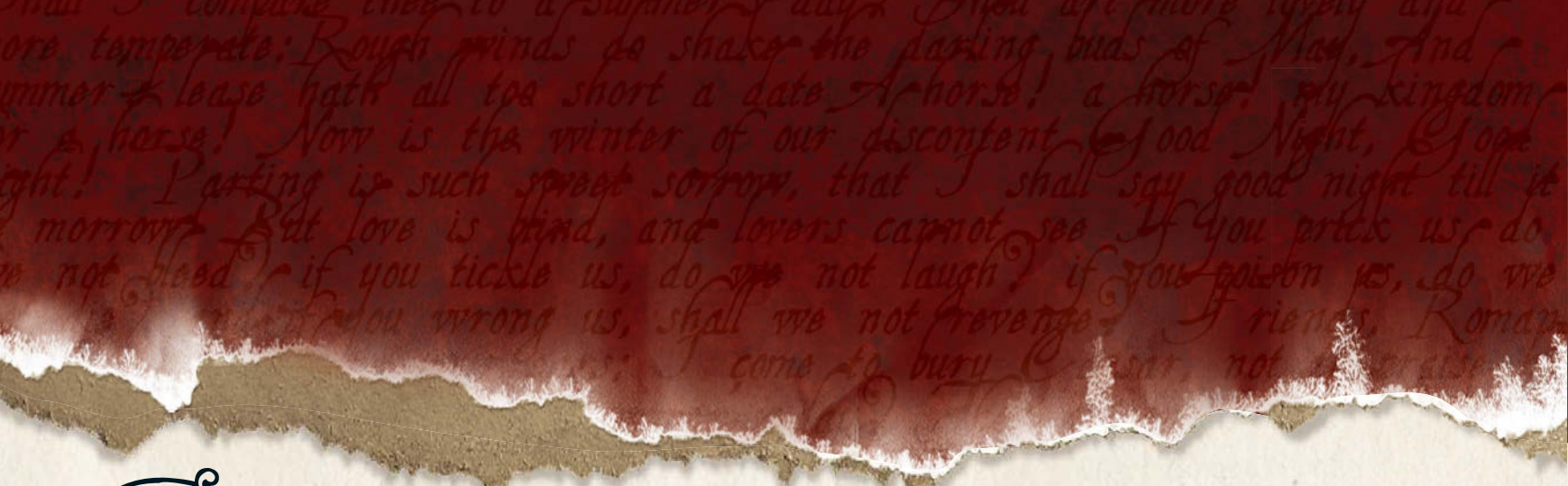
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SHAKESPEARE UNCOVERED

Written by
Alicia Francis

His plays are applauded across the globe, but very little is known about the life of our beloved bard. Was he as honourable as we've been led to believe?

You'd be hard pressed to find a soul in Britain - or the Western world, for that matter - who hasn't heard of William Shakespeare. Poet, playwright, actor, and widely considered the greatest writer England has ever seen, he can lay claim to 37 plays, 154 sonnets and two narrative poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and they are performed more often than those of any other writer in history.

Most will be able to name a play written by him, many will be able to recite a few lines, and some will even remember entire sonnets. But ask a person on the street about his life and you're unlikely to get much of an answer beyond the fact that he was born in Stratford upon Avon, and eventually moved to London to pursue his theatrical career. Even those who have devoted their lives to studying Shakespeare can not say

with any surety what he did during those years leading up to the performance of his first play, nor do they know much about his life beyond the theatre. We don't even know his date of birth. Many of the claims made about him are based on uncorroborated signatures in guest books and reports made years after his death.

But from the few precious documents we know to be authentic, there is much to be deduced. By combining our knowledge of the time with logic and reasoning, we can make some well-informed guesses about the life of the man who has come to define the English language. With the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's death taking place on 23 April 2016, we've pieced together the evidence to find out if there is any truth to the claims of adultery, heresy and fraud that have tarnished the reputation that we believed was untouchable.



THE SHAKESPEARES' FALL FROM GRACE



While we don't know the exact date of Shakespeare's birth, we do know he was born in Stratford upon Avon, England, and baptised there on 26 April 1564. His parents were John Shakespeare, a well-to-do glover and leather worker, and Mary Arden, the daughter of an affluent farmer. He was the third child of eight, and the eldest surviving son. Given his family's social standing, it's likely that William attended the local grammar, King's New School. Here he would have studied Latin and the works of classical authors. He left school at the age of 14, without going on to university as would have been expected. What he did for the next four years - now considered his 'First Lost Years' - we do not know.

What we do know is that around the time of leaving school, Shakespeare's father had fallen on hard times. Prior to this, John had been successful in both his own enterprises and civic life. He had begun his municipal career in 1556 when he was elected borough ale taster, a job that undoubtedly would have made him the envy of the town, and was appointed high bailiff of Stratford, the

modern-day equivalent of mayor, in 1568. However, by the late 1570s, he had stopped attending council meetings, and he was prosecuted for illegal dealing in wool and lending money with excess interest. This would likely have had a devastating effect on his finances. Might William have been forced to end his education prematurely in order to help support his family?

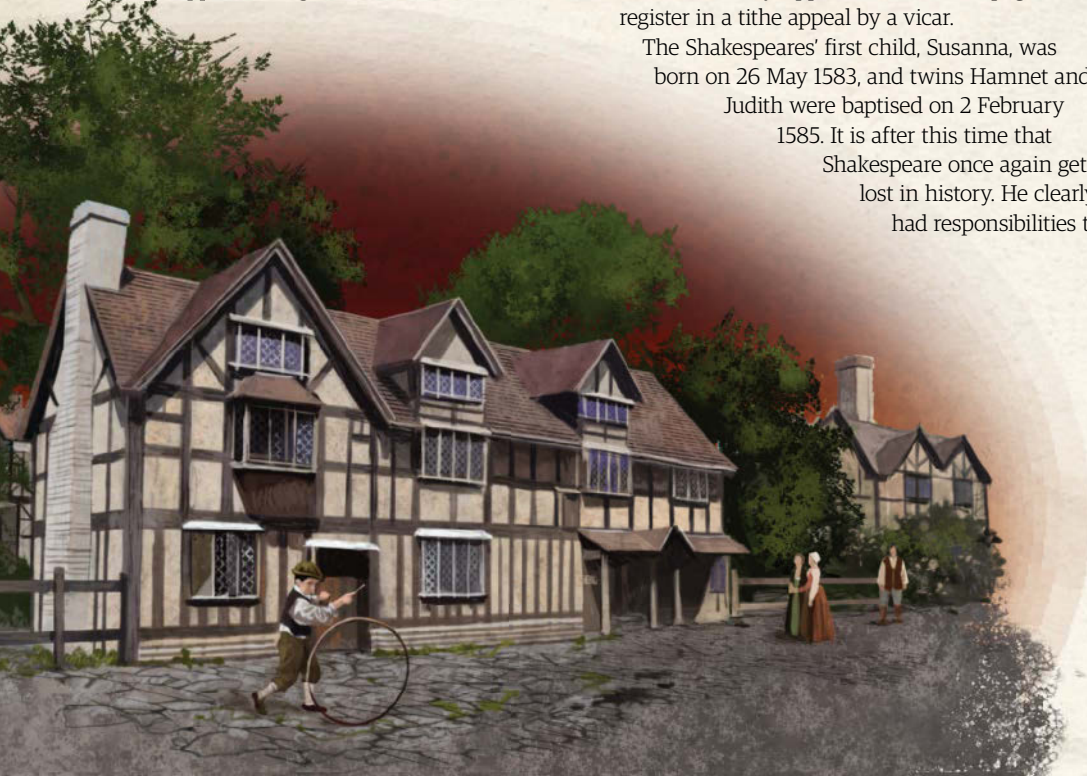
Whatever happened, on 28 November 1582, a marriage bond was granted to 'William Shagspere' and 'Anne Hathwey' of Stratford. Bizarrely, the previous day a marriage license had been issued to 'Wm Shaxpere' and 'Anne Whateley'. Several conclusions have been drawn from this, the most eyebrow-raising being that Shakespeare was in love with one woman but obliged to marry another. It's true 26-year-old Anne Hathaway was three months pregnant with Shakespeare's child when they married, so could it have been that he was coerced into doing so? Other theories hold more weight, one being that Wm Shaxpere and Anne Whateley were completely different people, and another that this was simply the mistake of a careless clerk; the name 'Whateley' appears on the same page of the register in a tithe appeal by a vicar.

The Shakespeares' first child, Susanna, was born on 26 May 1583, and twins Hamnet and Judith were baptised on 2 February 1585. It is after this time that Shakespeare once again gets lost in history. He clearly had responsibilities to

Many believe that Shakespeare was born on the same date he died, but this can be traced back to a mistake made by an 18th-century scholar



his family, but there are no sources to hint at what he was doing professionally. Politically, in 1586, the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots, cousin of Elizabeth I, was tried for treason and executed the following year, while in 1588 the Spanish Armada was defeated by the English. We know that Shakespeare was in Stratford in 1589 as he was involved in a legal dispute over some land. But at what point he began writing and left for London, we have no idea. All we know is that on 3 March 1592, Shakespeare's first recorded performance was made in London.



An illustration of various characters from Shakespeare's plays. Romeo, Bottom and Othello are just a few who appear on the 1840 oil painting



Shakespeare recites a play to his wife Anne, son Hamnet and daughters Susanna and Judith



SHAKESPEARE'S LOST YEARS THE THEORIES

There are two periods of Shakespeare's life for which we have no evidence of his whereabouts or pursuits. These include the time between him leaving school and marrying Anne Hathaway (1578-82), and the time after the birth of his children leading up to the first performance of *Henry VI* in London (1585-92). It is the Second Lost Years that intrigue historians the most, because this is the time when he would have been perfecting his craft and establishing himself as a dramatist. No one knows for sure what he was up to, but there have been plenty of guesses about where he was.



The pilgrim

A 16th-century guest book signed by pilgrims to Rome reveals three cryptic signatures thought to be Shakespeare's. This has led some to believe that he spent his lost years in Italy, perhaps to escape the persecution of Catholics. 14 of his plays are set there, so it may not be as outlandish a claim as it sounds.



The soldier

During Shakespeare's lost years, England was under constant threat from invasion by the Spanish Armada. A document from 1588 recounts a major recruitment campaign for militiamen in Stratford, leading to suggestions that Shakespeare may have been enticed into signing up. Could this be why he was able to create such vivid scenes of military life?



The poacher

The earliest and most common tale originated in 1616 from a Gloucestershire clergyman. He said that Shakespeare poached deer and rabbits on the property of local landowner Sir Thomas Lucy, who "had him oft whipped and sometimes imprisoned."



The servant

A reference to a 'William Shakeshafte' in the will of Alexander Hoghton, a wealthy Catholic, suggests that Shakespeare may have been a servant for his family in Lancashire. The will also mentioned costumes and musical instruments, supposedly further evidence that Shakeshafte was in fact Shakespeare.



The schoolmaster

17th-century gossip chronicler John Aubrey claimed that Shakespeare had been a teacher, basing this off verbal evidence from the son of one of Shakespeare's contemporaries. There is also evidence that the school in question was owned by Henry Wriothesley, Shakespeare's sponsor.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A FRAUD?

As is often the case with successful people, there have always been those who have sought to discredit Shakespeare with claims that he was purely a front for the plays' real author or authors, who for some reason did not want or could not accept public credit. Possible candidates for the real writer of Shakespeare's works include:



Sir Francis Bacon

1561-1626

Lawyer, philosopher, essayist and scientist, parallels between Bacon's work and Shakespeare's have led some to argue that he hid messages of support for a republican society in plays co-authored with Shakespeare.



Edward de Vere

1550-1604

The 17th Earl of Oxford sponsored several companies of actors and was an important courtier poet. It's thought only a man with a knowledge of royal courts, Italy and law could have written plays as well-informed as the bard's - a man just like de Vere.



Christopher Marlowe

1564-93

Perhaps the most outlandish theory is that Marlowe's death was faked to allow him to escape prosecution for atheism. Shakespeare was then chosen as the front behind whom Marlowe would continue writing his plays.



William Stanley

1561-1642

With the same initials as the bard, Stanley was reported by a spy to have been "busye in penning commodyes for the common players." He was also known to have travelled to Navarre, where *Love's Labours Lost* is set.

A fanciful woodcut from 1864 portraying Shakespeare drinking with friends in the Mermaid Tavern



Shakespeare's Globe, London, as it looked in 2007. The building is a faithful reconstruction of the Globe Theatre that played host to the bard's plays



LUST AND LOATHING IN THE CITY OF SIN



By the time of Shakespeare's first recorded performance at the Rose Theatre in London, the young bard was well established enough to have evoked criticism from other playwrights. One, Robert Greene, described him as an "upstart crow", accusing Shakespeare of reaching above his rank in trying to match university-educated writers like Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson. Philip Henslowe, the owner of the Rose, noted that Lord Strange's Men gave 15 performances of *Henry VI* and earned £3.16s.8d, making it extremely successful for its time. So we know in the years leading up to this, Shakespeare must have been busy perfecting his craft and building a reputation for himself.

However, in late 1592, bubonic plague broke out in London. This spelled disaster for the theatres, many of which were forced to close completely until 1594 while the troupes toured the country to survive. After the death of Lord Strange in 1594, his players disbanded and reorganised into another troupe, under the patronage of the Lord Chamberlain. Shakespeare wrote for this company for most of his career, even acting in some secondary roles. They performed at The Theatre in Shoreditch, as well as at court for Queen Elizabeth I. *A Midsummer's Night Dream* may have been the first play Shakespeare wrote for the new company, which was followed over the next two years by a burst of creativity that spawned *Romeo And Juliet*, *Love's Labours Lost* and *The Merchant Of Venice*.

In 1596, Shakespeare's only son Hamnet died, possibly from the plague. He was 11 years old. Scholars have trawled for evidence to indicate that Shakespeare's work was in some way affected by his son's death; unlike his contemporary Ben Jonson, who published a poem called *On My First Sonne* when his own son died, Shakespeare's literary response - if there were one - was subtler. At the time, he was primarily writing comedies, and it wasn't until several years later that he turned his hand to tragedies. Many have suggested that Shakespeare's most famous tragedy *Hamlet*, which was written at the turn of the century, was

inspired by Hamnet's death. Though the similarity between the two names is evidence enough for many people - Shakespeare even wrote his friend Hamnet Sadler's name as 'Hamlett' in his will - the prince of Denmark's name is most likely derived from the character of 'Amleth' in Saxo Grammaticus's *Vita Amlethi*, the Scandinavian legend upon which *Hamlet* is based.

This begs us to question what Shakespeare's relationship with his family was like. With his wife and children back in Stratford, he must have spent months at a time away from his family, leading to speculation that he had lovers in London. The subject matter of his plays certainly suggests that Shakespeare had a deep understanding of unrequited, forbidden and adulterous love. Was this something he had just observed, or something he had experienced? We know that he lived in Southwark

from around 1599, close to the Globe Theatre, which had been built by the Lord Chamberlain's Men using timber from the old theatre. The area was known as 'Liberty of the Clink', and it lay outside the jurisdiction of the City of London. It had as many as 300 inns and brothels, attracting theatregoers and prostitutes from miles around.

Shakespeare was surrounded by temptations - might he have given in to them?

One of the most infamous rumours surrounding the bard is that he had an illegitimate son with the wife of a tavern owner from Oxford. Shakespeare was known to have frequented the inn regularly while journeying between London and Stratford. In 1606, Jane Shepherd Davenant gave birth to a son, William, to whom Shakespeare was godfather. The boy went on to become a poet and playwright, and it was reported he "writ with the very spirit that did Shakespeare, and seemed contented enough to be thought his Son." He was also believed to have called his mother a "whore". There are even rumours surrounding Shakespeare of homosexuality, probably based on the fact that many of his love poems were dedicated to a young man known as the 'Fair Lord'. The most likely candidate is one of Shakespeare's patrons, but whether this was a romantic gesture or simply a mark of respect is up for debate.

Shakespeare's rival Ben Jonson is reported to have said that the upcoming poet and playwright "wanted art", ie lacked skill

THE TRUE FACE OF SHAKESPEARE

Only two depictions of Shakespeare have been officially identified, both made posthumously. The credibility of others may never be known



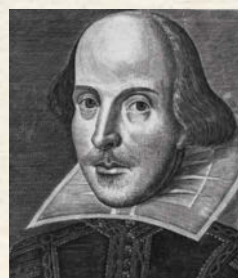
1610
THE COBBE
PORTRAIT

Revealed to the public in 2009, the portrait descended into the Cobbe family with a portrait of Shakespeare's patron Henry Wriothesley - the person most likely to have commissioned a painting of him.



1600-10
THE CHANDOS
PORTRAIT

This was believed to have been painted from life by John Taylor, Shakespeare's 'intimate friend', and was owned by his godson William Davenant before finding its way into the hands of the Duke of Chandos.



1623
THE DROESHOUT
PORTRAIT

Martin Droeshout engraved this portrait of Shakespeare for the title page of the *First Folio*, a collection of the bard's plays published in 1623. It is the only work of art besides his funerary bust that is definitely identifiable as a depiction of him.



1603
THE SANDERS
PORTRAIT

This has a label identifying it as Shakespeare and stating that it was painted in 1603. New scientific tests on the label and the oak panel suggest that it dates to this time, which if true, would make this likely to be an authentic depiction.



Find out more

Talk on Henslowe's 'Very Theatrical Death' by Professor Grace Ioppolo (19 May)

Find out more

'Cervantes' Influence on the English Stage' talk (10 November)

**THE YEAR 1616**

Shakespeare's Globe have scheduled a programme of events that will reveal more about this momentous year www.shakespearesglobe.com

Philip Henslowe dies

Henslowe's financial diary tells us much of what we know about early modern theatre practice. As a theatre entrepreneur, he built the Rose and Fortune playhouses and commissioned more than 300 plays. His son-in-law, Edward Alleyn, was the founder of Dulwich College.

Francis Beaumont dies

Beaumont's plays, mostly written in collaboration with John Fletcher, were hugely successful. Their working relationship reportedly extended to living arrangements and beyond, with "one Wench in the house between them [and] the same clothes and cloak."

Miguel de Cervantes dies

Dying the day before Shakespeare, Spanish novelist and playwright Cervantes is best known for his *Don Quixote*, widely regarded as the world's first modern novel. His works captured the imagination of several English playwrights, including Shakespeare's now lost play, *Cardenio*.

SHAKESPEARE THE HERETIC?

How evidence has indicated that the bard was a secret Catholic

When Henry VIII broke from Rome, practicing Catholicism became a crime punishable by death. This was briefly reversed when Mary I, the Catholic daughter of Catherine of Aragon, came to the throne, but after her death, Elizabeth I reinstated Protestantism as the state religion. Initially Catholics were tolerated, but after a Papal Bull declared her a usurper, Elizabeth came to see the pope's followers as a major threat to the throne. Catholicism once again became equivalent to treason.

Though the direct evidence indicates that Shakespeare was a member of the Anglican Church, some scholars have claimed that Shakespeare's family had Catholic sympathies and that he himself was a secret Catholic. The strongest piece of evidence is a tract found in the rafters of the Shakespeares' old house believed to have been signed by John Shakespeare, in which he professes secret Catholicism (although this document has since been lost). Shakespeare's mother Mary was also believed to have been from a conspicuous Catholic family. Four of the six schoolmasters at the grammar school he attended were Catholic sympathisers and one of them later became a Jesuit priest.

This, along with the evidence that Shakespeare worked as a servant in a Catholic family and travelled to Italy on pilgrimage, all suggest that Shakespeare was indeed a heretic. Because of this, some have chosen to believe that his plays have hidden messages, using words like 'high' and 'light' when referring to Catholicism and 'low' and 'dark' when alluding to Protestantism. The truth, it seems, went with him to the grave.



Romeo + Juliet was released in 1996 and remains a popular modern adaptation of the classic tragedy

AN UNEXPLAINED DEATH AND THE EDITED WILL



By the early 1600s, Shakespeare was a wealthy man. He was a shareholder in the Lord Chamberlain's Men and owned a 12.5 per cent stake in the Globe. He also invested in property in both London and Stratford, buying the second biggest house in the town along with 107 acres of farmland and a cottage.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare's company was awarded a royal patent by King James I (VI of Scotland) and the troupe became the King's Men. It was at this time that he wrote *King Lear*, taking the theme of divided kingdoms to mirror James's new domain, along with *Macbeth*

which was probably written to honour the new king's Scottish ancestry.

Shakespeare was still working in London as an actor in 1608, and in 1609 he published 154 sonnets. It may have been the return of the plague later this year that made him retire to Stratford around this time. After 1610, he wrote fewer plays, and his last three were collaborations, probably with John Fletcher, who succeeded him as the house playwright of the King's Men.

Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616, aged 52, less than a month after signing his will. In it, he described himself as being in 'perfect health', leading to speculation that his death was sudden and unexpected. Half a century later, the vicar of Stratford John Ward wrote: "Shakespeare, Drayton and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting and, it

Find out more

Three staged readings of Jonson plays (17 April, 17 July and 18 September)

Find out more

Original Pronunciation reading (22 May)

William Shakespeare dies

In stark contrast to the gushing eulogies written for Richard Burbage, the principal actor of Shakespeare's company who died three years later, no such words of praise were recorded for the playwright himself. 400 years later, the reception may be quite different...

Ben Jonson's Folio is published

The Works Of Benjamin Jonson was the first collected folio edition of plays and poems published by any playwright. Jonson carefully cultivated his own legacy, with each page of the Works including lengthy explanatory footnotes.

Tang Xianzu dies

This Chinese playwright of the Ming dynasty was writing in a period that has come to be known as the second golden age of Chinese theatre. With an emphasis on musicality and song, many of his plays are still being performed on the Kun opera stage today.

The second version of Doctor Faustus is published

Christopher Marlowe's play about a scholar who sells his soul to the devil is famous. Lesser known is the fact it exists in two different versions. The 1616 text is longer, and probably amended by other playwrights including Samuel Rowley.

Shakespeare's grave in Stratford-upon-Avon. The city was the bard's birthplace and benefits from millions of tourists a year

GOOD FREND FOR IESVS SAKE FORBEARE,
TO DIGG THE DVST ENCLOSED HEARE.
BLESE BE Y MAN Y SPARES THES STONES,
AND CVRST BE HE Y MOVES MY BONES.

THE GRAVE
OF THE POET
WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARE
1564-1616

This funerary monument is located in Stratford's Church of the Holy Trinity where Shakespeare was both baptised and buried

seems, drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever there contracted." This would correspond with responses from contemporary writers, one of whom wrote: "We wondered, Shakespeare, that thou went'st so soon/From the world's stage to the grave's tiring room."

He was survived by his wife and two daughters, and left most of his estate to Susanna, stipulating it should pass immediately to her first-born son. There is hardly any mention of Anne in his will, who would automatically have been entitled to a third of his estate, except to state that she should receive his "second best bed". Some see this as an insult, and further evidence their relationship was tepid at best, while others argue that this would most likely have been the matrimonial bed (the best bed reserved for guests), so a gesture of love.

On 25 March, Shakespeare had edited the will, following the revelation that his daughter Judith's husband Thomas Quiney had an illegitimate son with a woman called Margaret Wheeler, who died in childbirth in mid-March 1616. Thomas was ordered by the church court to do public penance, which would have caused much shame and embarrassment for the Shakespeare family. In the first bequest of the will there had been a provision "vnto my sonne in L[aw]"; but "sonne in L[aw]" was then struck out, with Judith's name in its place.

Shakespeare was buried in the chancel of the Holy Trinity Church in Stratford two days after his death, and some years later, a funerary monument was erected in his memory. In August 1623, Anne followed him to the grave. Later that year, the *First Folio* was published containing 36 of his plays,

and though about 18 had been published prior to that, this was arguably the only reliable version. In its preface, Ben Jonson wrote: "He was not of an age, but for all time." Even then people were aware of the timelessness of Shakespeare's plays, and they continue to resonate with audiences around the world. They have been adapted for film and television, along with theatrical adaptations like those produced by the Reduced Shakespeare Company, who can perform all 37 of his plays in just 97 minutes. Shakespeare is also believed to have influenced the English language more than any other writer, coining - or at least popularising - terms and phrases that are still used in everyday conversation. His life may remain a mystery, but perhaps that is part of what makes his works as ethereally beautiful as we see them today.



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A large, ornate book titled "QUEEN ELIZABETH II" is displayed. The cover features a portrait of the Queen in royal attire, holding a scepter. Text on the cover includes "THE BOOK OF THE ROYAL CORONATION", "90 YEARS OF THE QUEEN", and "THE ROYAL CORONATION". The book is resting on a red surface.

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Bluffer's Guide MODERN-DAY UKRAINE , 25-27 APRIL 1986

Chernobyl Disaster

Did you know?

600,000 firefighters and other emergency services came from across the Soviet Union to help put out the fires

Timeline

DECEMBER 1983



The fourth unit at Chernobyl is completed and the plant begins operation on 20 December. The news is met with celebration.

27 MARCH 1986



An article by Lyubov Kovalevska (thought to be a manager at Chernobyl) is published identifying shortcomings of Soviet nuclear construction.

26 APRIL 1986



On the evening of the disaster, the test of the power reduction begins at about 11pm, and explosions occur some two and a half hours later.

26 APRIL 1986



In the early hours of the morning, as the full effect of the disaster starts to become clear, a crisis meeting takes place in the Ministry of Home Affairs.



What was it?

On the evening of 25 April 1986, a group of engineers working on the number four reactor at Chernobyl nuclear power station began an experiment that would trigger a devastating accident. Chernobyl's power station, located in Pripyat, which is ten miles north west of the city of Chernobyl, had four reactors, each able to produce 1,000 megawatts of power. But over the days that followed the disaster, that power would cause illness and death throughout Europe.

When the experiment went wrong and a fireball flared up within the reactor, the heavy lid on top of it came off and large numbers of radionuclides escaped into the atmosphere, causing first the death of 32 people, then dozens of cases of radiation poisoning (some of which resulted in death).

As the radiation spread through the wind to the rest of Ukraine and Belarus, Russia, France and Italy, it caused many more deaths and radiation-related illnesses over time. Thousands of people were relocated from the area surrounding the reactor, but many remained in contaminated places as the leaked radiation had been able to spread so far.



Why did it happen?

The disaster was caused by two main factors. The first is the experiment that the technicians undertook on the evening of 25 April. They were trying to see whether the reactor's cooling pump would be able to keep working on low power, should the back-up electricity supply fail. To do this, they took the control rods (which regulate fission) down to 20 per cent of their normal output level. This proved to be dangerously low and the change was too fast. As a result, the reactor shut down almost entirely. Attempts to raise the power worked momentarily, but suddenly, power levels surged, causing the reactor to overheat, turning its coolant to steam and prompting the pressing of the emergency shutdown button. Two subsequent explosions displaced the reactor's roof, which was not made with reinforced concrete as is most often the case - and this design flaw, along with others that compromised safety, was the other main cause.



Who was involved?

Viktor Bryukhanov

1935-present

Bryukhanov was director of the power plant. He was in Kiev on 25 April 1986, leaving inexperienced Dyatlov to supervise.



Anatoly Dyatlov

1931-95

The deputy chief engineer, he supervised the test, reportedly encouraging its continuation despite objections.



Mikhail S Gorbachev

1931-present

Soviet leader Gorbachev was blamed by some who believed the government wilfully covered up the extent of the damage.

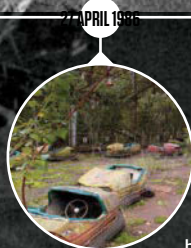


27 APRIL 1986



At about 10am, helicopters are sent to begin dropping lead, sand and boron on to the reactor in an attempt to quell the radiation leak.

27 APRIL 1986



Evacuation begins just as the radiation reaches its highest level. An earlier lull meant that authorities briefly thought it may not be necessary.

Through History

ROBOTS & AUTOMATA

An enduring part of popular culture and film, robots have in fact been devised and worked on by the world's finest minds since the Renaissance

...knight, da Vinci's creation looked a world away from modern robotics



LEONARDO'S ROBOT 1495

The legendary Italian polymath famous for the *Mona Lisa* also turned his hand to some of the earliest forms of robotics. A knight's suit filled with gears and wheels, the design of Leonardo's Robot was years ahead of its time, containing pulleys and cables that allowed the strange contraption to move its limbs. The robot was the Renaissance's answer to C-3PO and da Vinci was one of the first to show that human functions could be replicated artificially. The design notes for the robot were only re-discovered in the 1950s, and prove if it wasn't known already, da Vinci was a genius.

THE JACQUARD LOOM 1801

An invention that changed textiles forever, Joseph Marie Jacquard's machine revolutionised the way looms worked. It used punched cards to record textile patterns allowing a program to be made that saved a particular design. This meant that a master and a draw boy would not be constantly required to create patterns, saving a considerable amount of time in factory production.

The Jacquard Loom is undoubtedly a precursor to modern automated machines, coding and algorithms, and showed the way for robots to be used to make workplace productivity higher in the future.

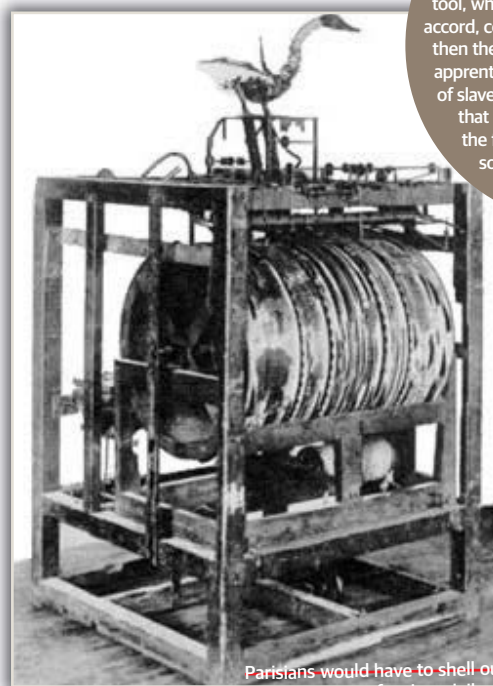


The Jacquard Loom was initially unpopular and angry mobs smashed it

KARAKURI PUPPETS

C. 17TH CENTURY

Japan has been at the forefront of futuristic technology for centuries, with its forays into robotics beginning with Karakuri puppets. Also known as Karakuri ningyo, the puppets began an automated mechanical doll tradition that was heavily influenced by the workings of Ancient Chinese inventions such as the water clock. Development began slowly due to religious bans on invention, but the puppets were soon assumed into Japanese culture, their lifelike movements performing scenes from myths and legends to masses of people.



Parisians would have to shell out a week's wages for the privilege

DIGESTING DUCK 1739

With each wing containing more than 400 moving parts, this invention was incredibly sophisticated for its time. The Digesting Duck was created by French artist Jacques de Vaucanson and its lifelike motions made it one of the finest automata of the era. 18th-century audiences in France were wowed by its ability to wiggle its beak and digest food. Of course, it wasn't really absorbing and defecating the food (it had pre-stored faeces substitute built inside it) but it was yet another jump in the right direction for future robotics.

Aristotle

GREEK 384-322 BCE

The Ancient Greek philosopher is believed to have said: "If every tool, when ordered, or even of its own accord, could do the work that befits it... then there would be no need either of apprentices for the master workers or of slaves for the lords." It seems then that Aristotle actually predicted the future use of robots within society, and especially the workplace.



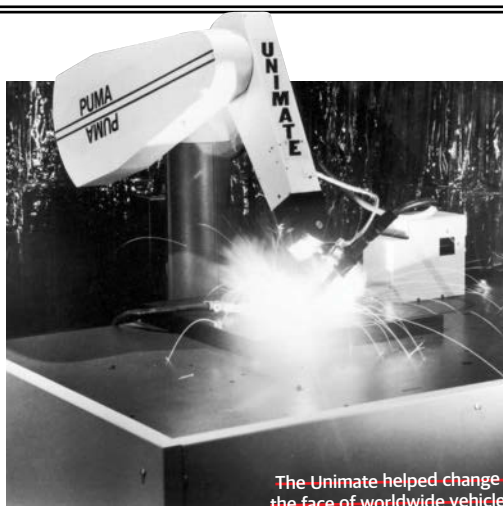
Karakuri was used to entertain

WESTINGHOUSE ELEKTRO 1939

War wasn't the only thing brewing in 1939. A huge leap forward in the development of humanlike robots, Elektro was an imposing 2.1-metre-tall aluminium and steel figure that could both walk and talk. Crowds flocked to see this new wonder of robotics that could perform 26 different movements and unleash a vocabulary of 700 words. These functions were performed by motors and telephone relays for the movements and a 78-RPM record player for the speech. The visitors were particularly impressed by its response to voice commands and Elektro's ability to smoke cigarettes.



A robotic dog companion appeared with New York World's Fair



The Unimate helped change the face of worldwide vehicle

UNIMATE 1954

Known as the first industrial robot, Unimate's home was on car production lines and its primary function was to take die-castings from machines and perform welding on auto bodies. General Motors was the first company to incorporate the mechanical arm and benefited immediately from its six programmable axes of motion and high-speed work rate. The new robots could build up to 110 cars per hour, which was double the rate of any of GM's competitors. Soon enough, the likes of BMW, Fiat and British Leyland would follow suit and the Unimate went global.



AIBO is the Japanese word for companion and is also a shortened word for artificial intelligent body

AIBO ROBOTIC PET 1999

A dog is a man's best friend, but Japanese electronic giant Sony took this one step further on the eve of the millennium. Eating electricity rather than dog food, this £1,400 gadget was the first robotic pet and boasted the ability to develop its personality from puppy to adult. The lifespan of the AIBO came to an end in 2003, when its third and final model was released. Production officially ceased in 2006 due to a shortage of parts and a wane in popularity. This dog had had its day.

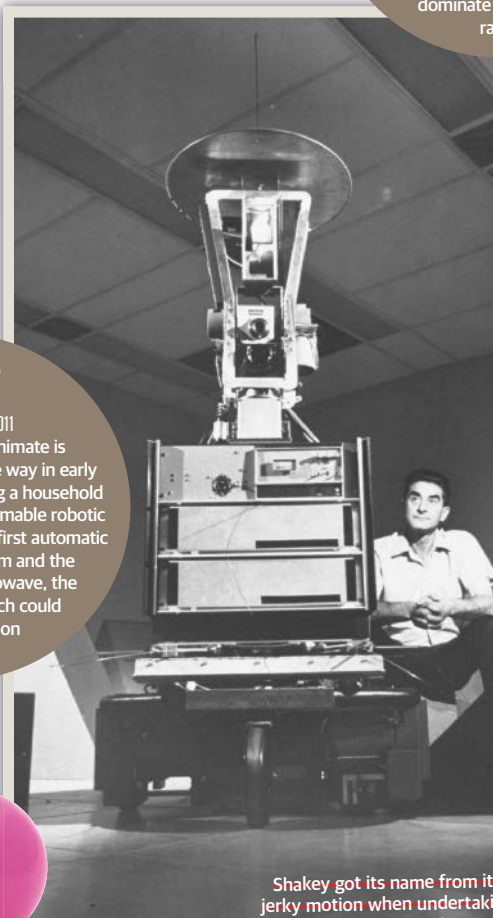
DANTE II 1994

One of the greatest benefits that robots have is to tread terrain where humans wouldn't (or shouldn't) dare. A research hybrid of NASA and the Field Robotics Center at Carnegie Mellon University, the Dante II is a tethered multi-legged walking robot that remotely researches and explores new areas. Its claim to fame came in July 1994 when it was sent up Mount Spurr, an active volcano in Alaska. Dante II's main feature is the ability to descend down sheer crater walls and survive high temperatures and toxic gases.

Karel Čapek

CZECH 1890-1938

This novelist was responsible for the word 'robot' entering the English language. Derived from the Czech word for 'forced labour', it originated from one of his literary works, *R.U.R: Rossum's Universal Robots*, where a scientist discovers the secret to creating humanlike machines that dominate the human race.



Shakey got its name from its jerky motion when undertaking the tasks it was given

SHAKEY THE ROBOT 1966

The development of 'Shakey' represented a pivotal moment in the world of robotics. It was the first mobile robot with the ability to reason its own actions and identify its surroundings. This meant it could find and then rearrange simple objects and plan basic routes. A command could be typed in English and the robot would respond. It even had the intelligence to respond to hazards such as blockages in its path. A product of the SRI Artificial Intelligence Center, Shakey has been described as the first robotic person and is now housed in the Computer History Museum in California.



One of ASIMO's finest traits is its ability to run and its robotic legs can reach nine kilometres-per-hour

ASIMO 2000

The ground-breaking ASIMO concept may well be the first that is devised to live in harmony with humans. Honda, ASIMO's creator, has a long history of robot development starting with the EO in 1986. The company's goal was always to create bipedal humanoid robots without the need for wheeled locomotion. The current version of ASIMO can run on uneven surfaces, climb stairs and grasp objects. If that wasn't enough, it can respond to voice commands, map out its surroundings and recognise faces. The future really is now.

Grace Kelly

THE DARK SIDE OF THE FAIRY TALE

She was a screen goddess who found her very own Prince Charming, but was Grace Kelly a fairy tale princess or prisoner in a gilded cage?

Written by Catherine Curzon

Hollywood has told many fairy tales in its time and the dream factory has no shortage of make-believe happy endings. Yet for Grace Kelly, celebrated beauty and Oscar-winning star, truth proved more than a match for fiction.

Grace is among an exclusive pantheon of stars whose name can transport us back to the golden age of cinema. She was, and remains, the embodiment of timeless beauty, elegance and tragedy. Once upon a time, it appeared as though she had finally found her own happily ever after.

Grace's story isn't one of rags to riches as her beginnings were far from humble. Her father was an Olympic athlete turned politician who numbered the president of the USA among his confidantes, and her mother was an athletics coach who enjoyed a successful sideline as a model. The young Grace was given an exclusive and expensive education, yet from childhood, she nursed her dreams of a life on stage.

When she left school, Grace enrolled in New York's American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Her parents were horrified by her choice of career and Grace was left to fend for herself. Still, she didn't have to wait on tables or tend bars to pay her way. Instead, Grace exploited her natural beauty and was soon modelling to earn her keep.

Blessed with looks and talent, it wasn't long before casting directors noticed and television and theatre work came her way, but she couldn't seem to break into

movies. She won a tiny role in *Fourteen Hours* in 1951, and though she was not at the top of the bill, when fellow actor Gary Cooper caught a glimpse of her on set, he was smitten. Thanks to that twist of fate, he ensured Grace was hired for the legendary western *High Noon*, and the couple were soon getting close off-screen too.

Signed to media company MGM for seven years, Grace would never look back. Soon she was working with Hollywood royalty, including co-stars Clark Gable, Bing Crosby and Cary Grant, and directors including John Ford and, of course, Alfred Hitchcock. A crowning glory in Grace's seemingly charmed life was surely the Academy Award she won for her far from glamorous role in 1954's *The Country Girl*, when it looked as though everything she touched turned to gold.

The archetypal cool blonde, gossip columnists and biographers hinted that beneath Grace's elegant beauty there beat a wild heart. Her personal life was seemingly full of drama and romance, with a long list of lovers that included not only Cooper, Crosby and Gable but Frank Sinatra, Ray Milland and David Niven too. Some of the men were single, many were married and none of them were permanent. That honour awaited someone far more regal.

Prince Rainier III was handsome, rich and wildly ambitious for the future of Monaco, the little-known country he ruled. He was a man with a passion for actresses and had enjoyed a long and fiery relationship



GRACE KELLY: THE DARK SIDE OF THE FAIRY TALE



A publicity still for *Rear Window* used to promote the film when it was released in 1954



Left to right: Donald Sinden, Grace Kelly, Clark Gable, Denis O'Dea, Ava Gardner and Eric Pohlmann on the set of *Mogambo*



with French star Gisele Pascal, but their romance petered out as she pursued her burgeoning career. He knew that a high-profile marriage would do wonders for the status of Monaco, and how much more high profile could one get than the reigning queen of Hollywood?

Grace and Prince Rainier met at the Cannes Film Festival in 1955, awkwardly sharing a cup of tea in front of the world's photographers. It wasn't love at first sight, nor one of the passionate liaisons seemingly so beloved of Grace, but when the couple met again during the prince's visit to the United States later that year, romance was in the air. From the start it was clear that this was a serious business and the courtship was formal, official and perhaps just a little stilted. When Grace accepted Rainier's proposal, the world thrilled to what seemed like a real life fairy tale, the princess having very definitely found her Prince Charming.

Grace paid a high price, giving up her acting career for the life of a society bride. She believed that Rainier would relent in time and let her return to work but his mind was made up. There was no way the princess of Monaco would be locking lips with Cary Grant again on screens across the world. For her adoring public though, a career seemed like a small price to pay to become a real princess, mixing in the highest circles and living in glittering palaces, enjoying the very best of everything.

The so-called wedding of the century took place on 19 April 1956 in the Saint Nicholas Cathedral, Monaco, and Grace began her new life as a princess. In order to satisfy her contract with MGM, the ceremony was filmed and broadcast to enormous audiences across the globe. Poised, graceful and elegant, it was her finest performance to date.

After years away from the cinema satisfying her royal duties, Grace itched to return to acting. The perfect opportunity arose when Hitchcock offered

her the starring role in *Marnie*. It was a show-stopping role in a film that seemed sure to succeed, yet when the people of Monaco learned that their princess was considering playing a mentally disturbed thief, they were opposed to the idea. Rainier would not even entertain the idea of his wife taking the role and Grace had no choice but to set her dream aside forever, any hopes that her husband might relent now well and truly dashed.

To the public, though, she had it all. Mother to three children, wife to a handsome prince, clad in the finest gowns and living in a beautiful land, she wanted for nothing. She always looked so content that it was unthinkable that life behind the scenes was anything but perfect, but was there a darkness in the heart of Monaco?

In the years since Grace's death, much has been written about her unhappy existence within the opulent palaces that became her home. Although sources are keen to remain anonymous - and the royal Grimaldi family greet any hint of bad press with disdain - rumours of infidelity, drinking and Grace's lonely existence persist.

Rainier, it would seem, had followed the age-old royal path of finding a wife who would provide him with a perfect public consort and secure the future of his dynasty. Under the terms of a 1918 treaty, if Rainier did not marry and produce an heir, then Monaco would revert back to France. Combined with the prestige of marriage to such a famous woman, this has long been rumoured to be the reason Rainier chose Grace.

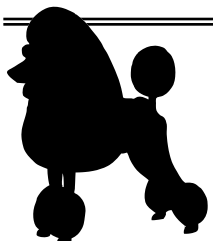
Behind closed doors, it has been claimed that the prince took mistresses and spent little time with his wife, preferring instead the company of his lovers and driving her back into the arms of some of those famous co-stars.

On this point, critics of the marriage disagree. Some claim that Grace remained faithful despite



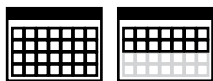
Grace Kelly with director and producer Alfred Hitchcock on the set of *To Catch A Thief*

THE WEDDING IN NUMBERS



1 POODLE

Grace arrived in Monaco with Cary Grant's wedding gift: one poodle!

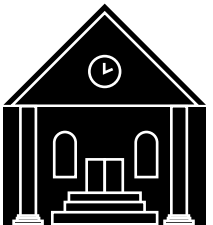


6 WEEKS

it took to create the dress

142 TITLES

The number of titles Grace acquired when she married Rainier



2 CEREMONIES

were held: civil on 18 April 1956, religious on 19

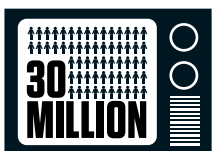


7 WEEKS

The couple enjoyed a seven-week Honeymoon cruise in the Mediterranean



The number of seamstresses who toiled to create Grace's wedding gown



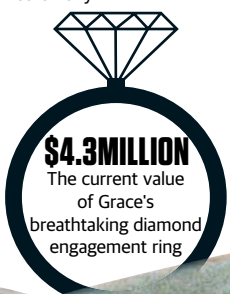
30 MILLION

The estimated audience of the televised wedding ceremony



600 GUESTS

attended, among whom were the biggest names in Hollywood



\$4.3 MILLION

The current value of Grace's breathtaking diamond engagement ring

3,000

citizens of Monaco attended a celebratory reception

Grace's veil was made up of 80 metres of lace, taffeta and tulle.

Grace's wedding dress was designed by MGM's costumer, Helen Rose, and created by the studio's wardrobe department.

Grace's bouquet was made from Lily of the Valley and at the end of the ceremony, she left it on the altar.

More than 135 metres of silk went into the dress, not counting three elaborate petticoats underneath.

The bible Grace carried was decorated by MGM's wardrobe staff to match the wedding gown.

The dress and train consisted of 290 metres of 125-year-old Brussels lace at a cost of more than \$2,000.

A lucky copper penny was stitched into Grace's right wedding shoe, at her request.

GRACE KELLY: THE DARK SIDE OF THE FAIRY TALE

her husband's neglect, suffering in silence, others that she gave as good as she got. For their part, Rainier and Grace's children remember their father as stricter than their mother yet never less than loving. They dismiss any allegations that he and Grace were unhappy as wishful thinking, the need to create gossip and melodrama where none exist.

Yet if things were so unhappy and the marriage was more business agreement than romantic love match, what was in it for Grace and why would she have stayed?

When Grace met Rainier, she seemingly had it all. Intelligence, talent, beauty, money and the respect and recognition of her peers. Her career

was at its peak and it seemed as though Hollywood was hers to command. Some have argued that in taking lovers who were often a decade or more her senior, Grace was seeking to replace the father who so disapproved of her choice of career. With his damning words that acting was barely above the level of prostitution, his rejection must have cut Grace deep, and perhaps it stayed with her, leading her to seek out the approval and love of father figures. Marriage to Rainier would have been the ultimate expression of this. Although only six years older than her, he offered unshakeable security and protection, though such a cosseted life soon turned into isolation.

Although she could speak French, Grace struggled at times in this new world. Away from friends and family and the life she had known, recent biographies have claimed that the unhappy woman slipped into depression. There are unsubstantiated claims that the bride-to-be was not romanced and courted, but subjected to a clinical fertility test to ensure she could fulfil the duty her prince demanded of her. In her later years, sources close to the princess whispered that Grace had even consulted a divorce lawyer in her efforts to escape the loveless marriage. It was only then that she discovered that her marriage contract contained a clause that meant should she divorce

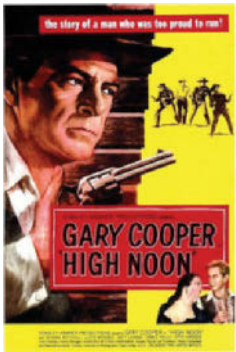
Grace marries Rainier in Monaco Cathedral in the company of 600 guests and 30 million television viewers



Grace's crowning performances



Fourteen Hours (1951)
Role: Louise Anne Fuller



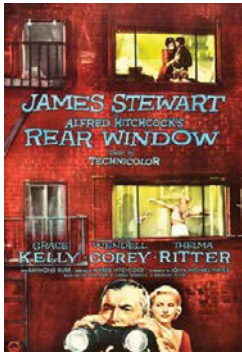
High Noon (1952)
Role: Amy Fowler Kane



Mogambo (1953)
Role: Linda Nordley



Dial M for Murder (1954)
Role: Margot Mary Wendice



Rear Window (1954)
Role: Lisa Carol Fremont



The Bridges at Toko-Ri (1954)
Role: Nancy Brubaker

GRACE KELLY: THE DARK SIDE OF THE FAIRY TALE

Rainier, she would never be allowed to see her children again. Grace was trapped and to the end of her days, she would never escape.

As the years passed, Grace made occasional forays into performance once more, giving poetry readings that perhaps allowed her something of an outlet for her frustrated talents. She was certainly devoted to her charitable work, and while Grace and Rainier were not the most passionate pair, when their marriage reached its quarter century in 1981, they had learned how to live together. Grace had settled into her gilded cage, juggling the demands of motherhood and public life as Hollywood moved on without her. Yet the fairy tale princess was as adored as ever, whether her leading role was on the cinema screen or the continental royal stage.

Grace's reign came to a premature and tragic end on 13 September 1982 as she drove home from a trip to her summer residence, Roc Agel. Negotiating a treacherous mountain road with her 17-year-old daughter, Stephanie, Grace suffered a stroke and lost control of the car. As the vehicle careered off of the road and plunged down the mountainside, Stephanie desperately tried to regain control of the wheel but the steep drop made it impossible.

When the car finally came to rest, Grace was unconscious and Stephanie was left with a fractured vertebra. Mother and daughter were rushed to hospital where it was found that Grace had multiple internal traumas and catastrophic head injuries. Grace was placed on life support and Prince Rainier rushed to his wife's bedside, where he would remain for the final hours of her life. Just before 11pm on 14 September 1982, Grace was declared brain dead. With Rainier's permission, her life support was switched off and moments later, Princess Grace of Monaco was dead.

The land to which Grace had given her life was plunged into deep mourning and the tragedy sent shock waves around the world. To the masses who saw only her public face, Grace had been cruelly robbed of her happy ending, her real-life fairy tale violently cut short. She had lived a Hollywood romance and happily ever after had seemed assured, it was not supposed to end in tragedy.

Grace was laid to rest in the Saint Nicholas Cathedral, Monaco, the same church in which she had been married 26 years earlier. Thousands



Prince Rainier III and Princess Grace of Monaco on their wedding day



The Country Girl (1954)
Role: Georgie Elgin



Green Fire (1954)
Role: Catherine Knowland



To Catch a Thief (1955)
Role: Frances Stevens



The Swan (1956)
Role: Princess Alexandra



High Society (1956)
Role: Tracy Lord

Above: By the time she was photographed in 1972, Grace was the quintessential princess, her life given over to philanthropy and playing the dutiful royal consort

GRACE KELLY: THE DARK SIDE OF THE FAIRY TALE

The couple on a visit to Munich, Germany during the 1970s



"The idea of my life as a fairy tale is itself a fairy tale"

turned out to mourn her and the congregation inside the church numbered into the hundreds. Among those present that day was Grace's recent friend, Diana, Princess of Wales, whose own life would end tragically just short of 15 years later. Just as Diana's death has been the subject of many debates and conspiracy theories, rumours soon began to swirl about the exact circumstances behind Grace's accident.

For all the rumours of a loveless marriage and his disinterest in his wife, Prince Rainier was left bereft by Grace's death. He lived until 2005 and though new romances came and went, he never remarried. When he died, aged 81, he was laid to rest in the cathedral beside Grace.

So what was the truth of Grace Kelly's journey from Hollywood royalty to real-life monarchy? Was it really a fairy tale come true, spoiled only by an ending that was far from happily ever after, or was Grace a privileged prisoner, a woman bound by duty and protocol and kept in a gilded cage from which there was no escape?

Official biographers and the royal family maintain that it was the former, that Grace's marriage was strong and that she was happy to retire from acting. Unofficial biographers and the makers of a recent and notoriously ill-received film, *Grace Of Monaco*, declared it very much the latter. To them, her life was an elegant tragedy, the tale of a vibrant woman whose joy and talent was crushed beneath the weight of expectation.

The truth is likely somewhere in the middle. Grace certainly made compromises when she accepted her prince's proposal and no doubt looked back on the career she had known with a rueful

sense of what might have been. Yet Grace was an intelligent woman and one who knew her own mind. Even in the midst of a royal romance, it is difficult to believe that she had no idea of what the marriage might mean for her career, and what would be expected for her as princess of Monaco.

It is true that even the most charmed life knows sadness and Grace's was no exception. Protected by the Grimaldi family, she remains as pampered and unknowable in death as she was in life. Yet one thing is certain: whether as screen goddess, fairy tale princess or tragic victim of royal protocol, Grace Kelly remains a legend, an icon of an age passed and the girl who, if only for a moment, played the starring role in her very own fairy tale.



Princess Grace of Monaco's grave in the Saint Nicholas Cathedral, Monaco, the church where she was married a quarter of a century earlier

THE CONSPIRACY THEORIES

Almost as soon as Grace's car went off the road on that fateful day, rumours of foul play and cover-ups began to emerge. None have ever been proven, but the gossip has sometimes been more far-fetched than any film

WHO WAS IN THE DRIVING SEAT?

The official findings of the investigation into the crash recorded that Grace was driving and Stephanie was her passenger. Stephanie and Grace had a fractious relationship and ever since the accident, Stephanie has been forced to deny allegations that she was the real driver at the time of the crash. Although eyewitnesses all agree that they saw Grace driving in the hours leading up to the fatal accident, the whispers just won't go away.

THE FREEMASONS

A fortnight before the crash, the membership of the notorious P2 Masonic Lodge was made public and there, among the most illustrious names in Europe, was Prince Rainier. Some members of the lodge were involved in extortion, fraud and criminal activity at the highest level, though there is no suggestion that the prince was involved in any wrongdoing. Did Grace kill herself because she was ashamed of her husband's involvement with the lodge, or did powerful lodge members have her murdered as a warning to her husband? Probably neither, but it made for a dramatic conspiracy theory.

THE MONACO MAFIA

One of the earliest theories to emerge involved, perhaps inevitably, the Mafia. Monaco made its money through casinos, and where there are casinos, money laundering is never far behind. With no proof to support the idea, conspiracy theorists imagined a scenario in which the noble princess wanted to defend Monaco's casinos against the reach of the Mafia. Knowing that their plans would be foiled as long as the princess lived, the ruthless mob ordered her death and a hit man sabotaged the brakes on her car, even though engineers later confirmed they were in full working order.

THE STORIES, STRATEGIES, HEROES & MACHINES

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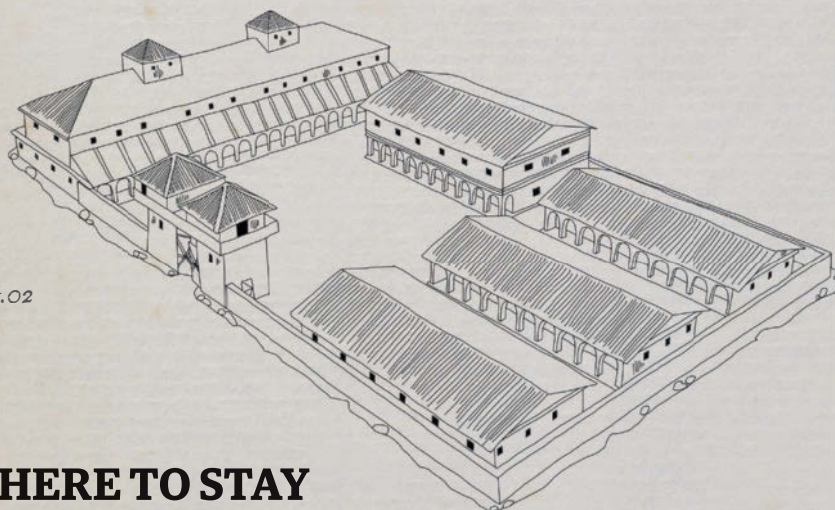
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Time Traveller's Handbook

ANCIENT SPARTA

Greece, 6th-4th century BCE

Sparta is always ready for war. From birth, children born into this Ancient Greek city-state are assessed to determine whether or not they are strong enough to be truly 'Spartan'. Life in Sparta is a minimal affair, with luxuries and comforts frowned upon, and the main focus placed upon physical strength and military prowess. As Sparta sits in mountainous terrain, some 27 miles from its closest port, the society is built around the need to conquer other lands for access to essential commodities. When young boys reach seven years old, they leave their families to join the military barracks and begin their training (or 'agoge'). 13 years later, at 20 years old, they are fully fledged soldiers (known as hoplites) who spend their time either in combat or teaching the younger boys, who must learn the ways of battle just as they did.



WHERE TO STAY

Depending on your age and sex, the barracks may well be where you are already supposed to be, so to avoid getting into trouble, head there. Although men are able to leave the barracks, and even be married, they must continue to live away from their spouse until their

term as a Spartan warrior ends at age 30. The men that marry before 30 must visit their wife in secret. Sparta is not a crowded place and barracks will usually be situated in some open space, some distance apart from domestic dwellings and the civic buildings.

Dos & Don'ts

- ☒ **Tend the land.**
Farming is, while not as important as military success, a necessary part of Spartan life. If you aren't in the barracks, agriculture may be your area.
- ☒ **Athletics in the nude.**
As it is a wholesome activity to promote physical health, both men and women are free to partake in athletics, most often without wearing clothes.
- ☒ **Collect some straw.**
The humble nature of Spartan life also extends into homes, which are always sparsely furnished with only the essentials, and have straw for beds rather than mattresses.
- ☒ **Get used to bland food.**
Luxury is frowned upon, including at meal times. You can expect barley meal, figs and cheese, or Spartan broth, a grey-brown mix containing oatmeal.
- ☒ **Get involved in trade.**
Spartans are not allowed to trade goods, so this is left to the Perioikoi, a group of free non-Spartans from Messenia and Laconia.
- ☒ **Have fun.**
The state believes that any comfort, happiness or fun could lead to corruption among its citizens, so if you find yourself enjoying something, don't let it show.
- ☒ **Act like a foreigner.**
Any non-Spartans living in Sparta (there are some, but not many) are viewed with suspicion and are occasionally expelled by paranoid landlords.
- ☒ **Get caught stealing.**
Food is deliberately rationed, and stealing encouraged as it is a good lesson in survival. However, getting caught is a punishable offence, so be stealthy.

WHO TO BEFRIEND

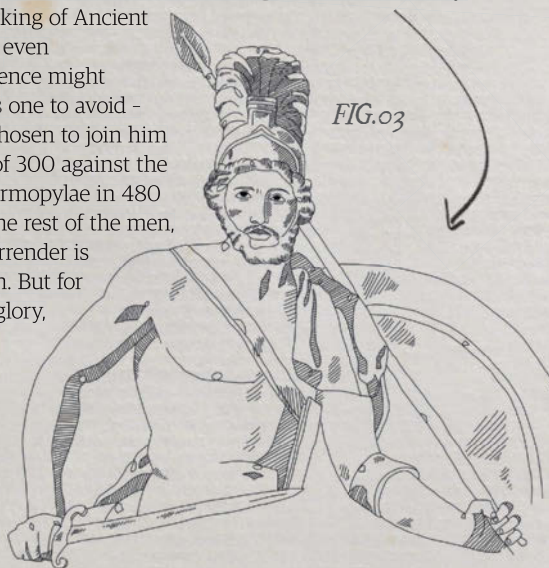
King Leonidas of Sparta

This king will come to be renowned for his unflinching bravery and unwillingness to surrender. He is, at least through the lens of history, the greatest warrior king of Ancient Greece and perhaps even beyond. His prominence might make you think he's one to avoid - after all, if you are chosen to join him in his Royal Guard of 300 against the Persian army at Thermopylae in 480 BCE, you will, like the rest of the men, fight until death. Surrender is simply not an option. But for the sake of historic glory, it's surely worth it.

Extra tip:

The expectation of obedience that is placed upon Spartans also extends to their fastidious view

of religion. They, like most other Ancient Greek states, worship the gods of Olympus, led by Zeus. With their focus on war, their favourite gods are Apollo, the archer, and Ares, god of war. Spartans even see and depict Aphrodite, the goddess of love, as a warrior figure. Sacrifices to the gods are also made before and after some battles. To be accepted into Spartan society, you too must eagerly worship the gods, especially those that can watch over you in battle.



WHO TO AVOID

King Xerxes

If you are to befriend Leonidas, King Xerxes is by default your greatest enemy. He is the leader of the Persian force that is invading Greece, and is an impressive but determined king, persuaded into seeking revenge on the Greeks after they defeated the forces of his father, Darius I, at the battle of Marathon. Whether or not this is the sole motivation for his invasion is not clear, but either way, he has amassed a sizeable army and spent three years organising provisions for war. He arrives in Greece with troops estimated at 360,000 men, so he's certainly not to be messed with.



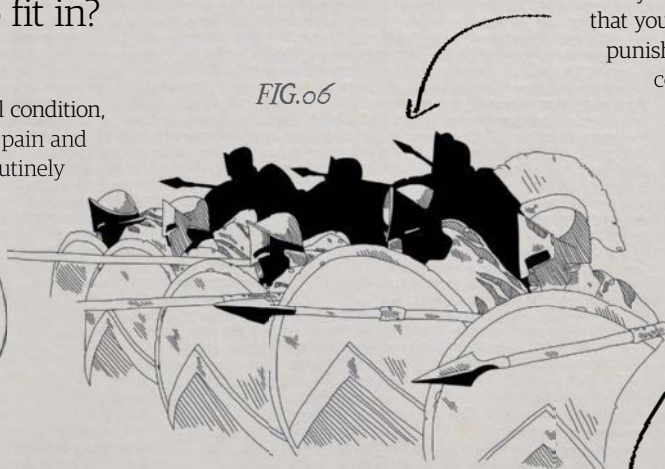
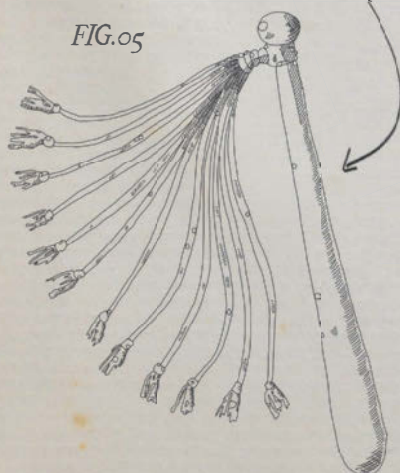
Did you know?
Spartan women are very active and shun tasks like wool-work

Helpful Skills

Few states have realised a goal quite like Sparta has with its military prowess, but what skills are needed to fit in?

Endurance

Aside from being in general peak physical condition, the ability to withstand huge amounts of pain and gruelling training is essential. Boys are routinely flogged as a test of their endurance.



Physical fitness

This is a necessity in Sparta, and Plutarch's stories of Sparta even claim that babies are put through physical tests to make sure they are strong enough for Spartan life. It is a main focus for both men and women.



Obedience

As with any military body, the Spartan army requires that you be obedient. In Sparta, disobedience is punished with torture, while anyone showing cowardice is shamed throughout society.



Hernán Cortés

Forever immortalised as the man who conquered the Aztecs, just how determined was he to obliterate the New World?

Written by Jack Griffiths

The glorious, golden city of Tenochtitlán lay in ruins, its population starved and its warriors beaten into the dust. The Aztec civilisation was no more. The author of their pain was one Hernán Cortés who had led his conquistadors with a steely and ruthless assurance and was handsomely rewarded with the governorship of New Spain and an embarrassment of riches. But where did it all begin?

Once the New World was opened up to explore, everyone in the Old wanted a piece of the action. One of the men seeking fame and fortune was Hernán Cortés. Born in 1485 in Medellín, Spain, he was part of a family embedded in the lower rungs of nobility and was the second cousin once removed of Francisco Pizarro, who later led the expedition that conquered the Inca Empire. Always craving for adventure, even in his wildest dreams Cortés couldn't have predicted that he would be the man to bring an entire civilisation to its knees. Going against his

parents' wishes, the Spaniard ditched his studies of Law and Latin at the University of Salamanca to travel west in 1504.

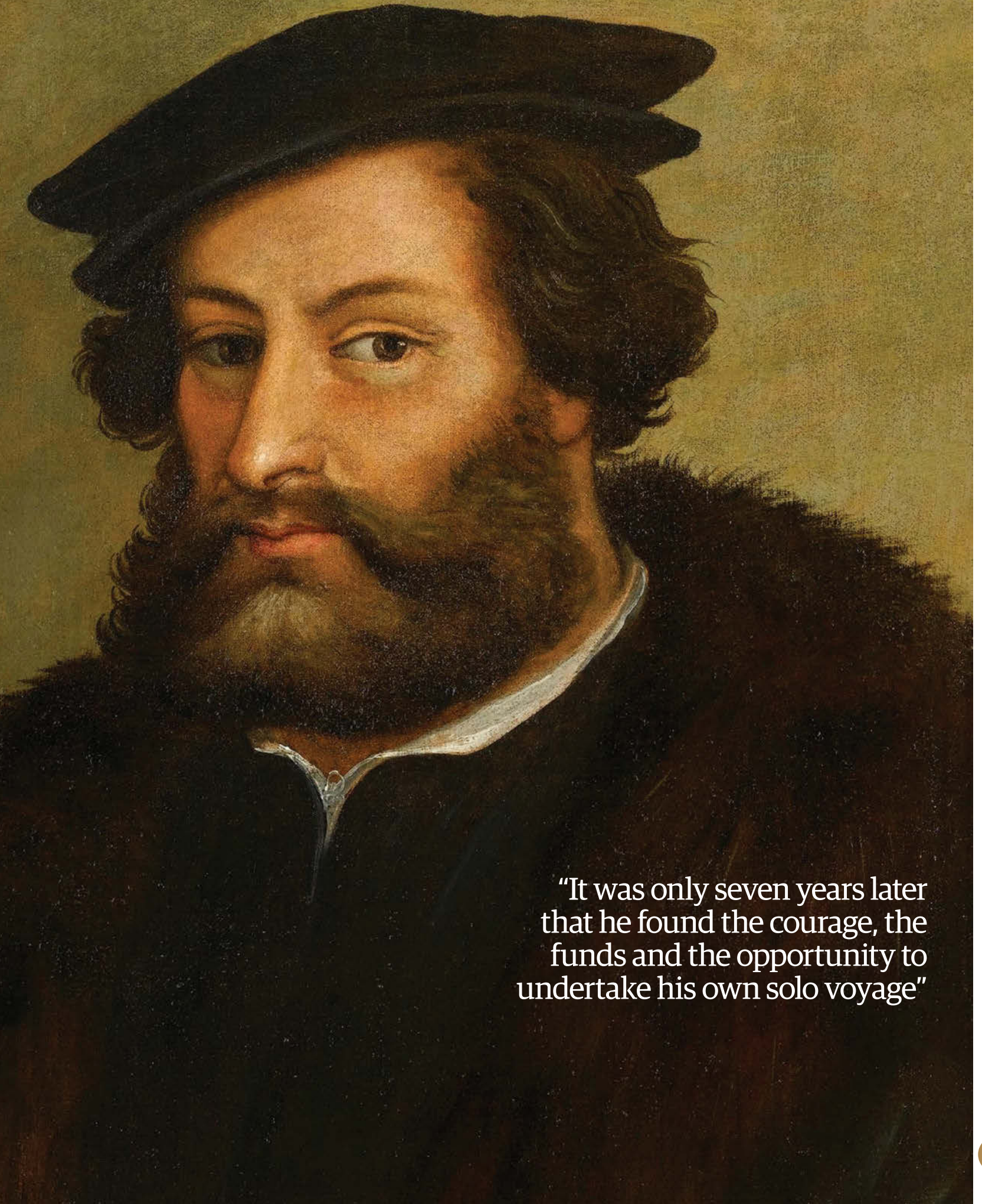
Arriving in the town of Azúa in the modern day Dominican Republic, he worked as a notary for a number of years. Cortés' first chance of adventure came a few years later when he was due to take part in an exploration trip to Central America in 1509, but he missed it due to an abscess in his leg possibly caused by a bout of syphilis. Eventually, in 1511, he upped sticks and joined an expedition to Cuba under the leadership of Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar, earning the respect and trust of the new governor in the process. It was only seven years later that he found the courage, the funds and the opportunity to undertake his own solo voyage. The time was right as Cortés had been given a confidence boost by becoming close to Velázquez since their expedition to Cuba and had even married his sister-in-law. He rose rapidly through the local government,

Defining moment

Cortés the Aztec god

Quetzalcoatl was one of the most important of all the Aztec gods. Mythological legend told that the god was a mix of a serpent and a bird but could also take human form and that he would return one day. By a huge slice of luck, the rumoured return coincided with the conquistadors landing and it is claimed the Aztecs mistook Cortés for a godlike figure.

February 1519



"It was only seven years later that he found the courage, the funds and the opportunity to undertake his own solo voyage"

Hero or Villain?

HERNÁN CORTÉS

The Spanish Rodeleros massacred the defeated Aztec Jaguar and Eagle warriors who could not match their steel armour



Defining moment

Massacre at Cholula

The Cholulans weren't as easily persuaded as the Tlaxcalans to ally with the Spanish. Dona Marina had already warned her lover of the aggression of the Cholulans and pre-empting a rumoured ambush, Cortés executed thousands as a warning to others. Shockwaves were sent through Mesoamerica and the actions have been condemned as one of Cortés' worst crimes.

October 1519



giving him his first taste of leadership and power. His influence grew so great that Velázquez became concerned that his subordinate was becoming too powerful, and ordered Cortés to cancel his upcoming expedition to mainland Central America. True to his personality, the headstrong Cortés completely ignored his superior. He set out to Mexico with 500 men and 11 ships. By March 1519, he had reached the coast and landed on the Yucatan Peninsula.

One of the landing party's first contact was with a woman named Dona Marina. A local, she would play a pivotal role in the future success of the expedition, acting as the interpreter between the Spaniards and the local population. She would also become Cortés' mistress and give birth to their son Martin, known as one of the first American and Spanish mixed race children ever born.

Unknowning of their surroundings and with only 17 cannon, 12 horses and a small number of war dogs, Cortés was driven by one thing: gold. So confident in the expedition's success, he ordered his ships stripped and scuttled. There was now no going back. The language barrier broken, the invaders could now study the complex network of local alliances and plot to exploit them. It would be a gruelling three-month journey through unknown territory but the Spanish expedition could not have been better timed. Aztec

"Cortés was a dedicated explorer and travelled as far south as Honduras in 1524 in search of the mythical seven cities of gold"

prophecy told of the return of the god Quetzalcoatl by sea and, conveniently for Cortés, he had arrived exactly at the time mythology had predicted. This astonishing coincidence might have helped tip the tide in his favour.

The Aztecs were the dominant civilisation in the region but there were other, smaller factions who resented the power of their overlords. When the Spaniards arrived, the Aztec Empire was in a state of political crisis and Cortés skilfully played this to his advantage. Keeping conflict to a minimum, he allied himself with the nations of Tlaxcala and Cholula, inciting riots against the Aztec representatives in the towns he passed through. His reward was an invaluable force of native allies.

Moving through the area, the invasion force went for the jugular. They reached the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán, on 8 November 1519, finally meeting Montezuma II and seeing the legendary city in all of its glory. Montezuma welcomed him with open arms

and gifts of gold but the tables turned against him as the Spaniards seized the emperor and held him hostage within the confines of his own city. Montezuma was now a puppet leader in his own capital but was briefly reprieved when word came that old foe, Velasquez, was on its way to arrest Cortés for this illegal venture. This threat was dealt with and more reinforcements joined the cause but on his return, the Spanish leader found that the Aztec capital had descended into chaos.

The residents of Tenochtitlán had been enraged by the Spaniards' brutal behaviour in Cortés's absence. The remainder of the Spanish forces were besieged in Montezuma's palace and, after sending the emperor out to quell the aggression, where some sources claim that the incensed Aztec crowd stoned him to death. The conquistadors, once in a powerful position, were forced to retreat but would soon be back.

Despite the setback, Cortés' appetite for gold had been sufficiently whetted and he was determined

Hero or Villain? HERNÁN CORTÉS



Hernan Cortés scuttling his fleet off the Veracruz coast



to finish what he'd started. Their forces were far fewer but armed with steel, horses and cannon, the European weaponry was vastly superior. The Spanish cavalry in particular was devastatingly effective and played a key part in the decisive victory at the Battle of Otumba during the Spanish retreat. The Aztecs' numerical advantage had also been shattered by an outbreak of smallpox, one of the many Old World diseases that would ravage the Americas for years to come.

Cortés returned to Tenochtitlán in 1551, planning to conquer and pillage the city street by street. The Aztecs were now better prepared for the cold steel and clattering hooves of the Spanish. They had dug trenches to bring the cavalry down and divided their ranks in a bid to dodge cannon fire. Cortés wanted to take the city as quickly as possible but the dogged Aztec defence meant the siege would last for months. The encirclement of the city resulted

in a food shortage for the Aztec defences so the Spaniards resorted to razing the city sector by sector. The cruelty took its toll and Tenochtitlán eventually fell on 13 August. The once great Aztec Empire

had crumbled at its epicentre. Mexico City and New Spain were born with Cortés as governor and Captain General. His power growing ever stronger, the indigenous population of Mexico were given no quarter and slain without mercy. Cortés was a dedicated explorer and travelled as far south as Honduras in 1524 in search of the mythical seven cities of gold between 1532 and 1536. The Honduran expedition in particular was one too many for him and it ended up damaging his health and his position of power.

In 1528, he sailed back to Spain to warm relations with King Charles V, who had disapproved of his steadily increasing wealth and power. Bringing with him magnificent riches and splendour, Charles

recognised him as a Captain General but not as a governor. The trip was necessary to sew up the fading links with his homeland but he returned to New Spain two years later to find it in chaos.

Like many leaders before him, Cortés was the victim of greedy argumentative generals, tearing up his territory for personal gain. Now in his mid-forties, the destroyer of the Aztecs was becoming weary of conflict. After restoring some sort of order, he retired to his estate at Cuernavaca and plotted further exploration of the Pacific. Spanish officials were now monitoring his movements but he continued to explore Central America, even going as far and discovering the peninsula of Baja California in the process. One of his final journeys was to Algeria where after becoming shipwrecked he almost drowned. This may have hastened his decision to travel home to Spain. Shortly after returning, he died aged 62 in Seville on 2 December 1547, a weakened and aged man but his legacy as a bringer of death and destruction to the Aztecs fully intact.

Was Hernán Cortés a hero or a villain?
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GODS OF ANCIENT EGYPT



The Ancient Egyptians are perhaps best known for their complex religion, whose hundreds of gods were worshipped in some of the most spectacular temples ever built

Written by Joann Fletcher

As early as 17,000 BCE, carvings of wild cattle alongside strange hybrid creatures at the site of Qurta in southern Egypt suggest an early belief in the hidden forces of nature. With Egypt's earliest stone sculpture at about 7,000 years old believed to represent a cow, it is clear this was an animal that played an important role in the lives of the early Egyptians. So too did their desert environment, in which the dominant Sun was worshipped as a variety of gods, much like the River Nile, whose annual life-bringing floodwaters were likewise venerated as divine.

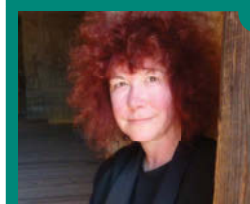
As these aspects of the natural world gradually developed into individual gods, each region of Egypt also had their own local deities whose characters evolved through stories and myths. One of the key myths for the Ancient Egyptian people was the Story of Creation, when the primeval waters of chaos receded to reveal a mound of earth on which life first appeared.

Yet with so many different deities throughout the Nile Valley, each region claimed that life had been created by their own local god. In Egypt's earliest capital, Memphis, their chief deity Ptah had emerged from the waters to summon up all

living things by simply speaking their names, while at the nearby city of Sais, creation was regarded as the handiwork of the goddess Neith. At Hermopolis, life had been sparked into being through the combined energies of eight gods, four male frogs and four female snakes, while in the far south at Aswan, the ram-headed god Khnum had created all life on his potter's wheel.

But the most important creation myth centred on Heliopolis, where the supreme deity was the Sun god Ra. Worshipped as 'the Mother and Father of All', the Sun produced twin children Tefnut, goddess of moisture, and Shu, god of air, who in turn produced the sky goddess Nut and the earth god Geb, parents of twin couples Isis and Osiris, Seth and Nephthys.

With Isis and her brother Osiris claimed as Egypt's first rulers, they were succeeded by their son Horus, then the 'Followers of Horus', demigods who preceded Egypt's first human rulers, each of whom was regarded as the gods' child. Over the subsequent 3,500 years of pharaonic history (c. 3100 BCE-395), Egypt's pantheon of deities continued to expand as more gods were introduced and some merged together, creating a complex and varied pattern of religion.



JOANN FLETCHER

**Author
Bio**

Professor Joann Fletcher of the University of York is an Egyptologist who also works with the museums of Harrogate, Wigan and Barnsley. Her latest book is *The Story of Egypt*, and her most recent BBC2 series was *Immortal Egypt with Joann Fletcher*.

© C. Turoni

MEET THE GODS

Although almost 1,500 deities are known by name, many of them combining with each other and sharing characteristics, these are some of the main ones



RA

God of the Sun

Ra was Egypt's most important Sun god, also known as Khepri when rising, Atum when setting and the Aten as the solar disc. As the main creator deity, Ra also produced twin gods Shu and Tefnut.



GEB

God of the Earth

As the grandson of Ra and the son of Shu and Tefnut, green-skinned Geb represented the Earth and was usually shown reclining, stretched out beneath his sister-wife Nut.



ISIS

Goddess of motherhood and magic

The daughter of Geb and Nut, Isis was the perfect mother who eventually became Egypt's most important deity, 'more clever than a million gods' and 'more powerful than 1,000 soldiers'.



OSIRIS

God of resurrection and fertility

Isis's brother-husband Osiris was killed by his brother Seth, only to be resurrected by Isis to become Lord of the Underworld and the god of new life and fertility.



HORUS

God of Kingship

When his father Osiris became Lord of the Underworld, Horus succeeded him as king on Earth, and became the god with whom every human pharaoh was then identified.



SETH

God of storms and chaos

Represented as a composite mythical creature, Seth was a turbulent god who killed his brother Osiris, only to be defeated by Osiris's son and avenger Horus, helped by Isis.



NEPHTHYS

Goddess of protection

As fourth child of Geb and Nut, Nephthys was partnered with her brother Seth, but most often accompanied her sister Isis as twin protectors of the king and of the dead.



The animal cults of Ancient Egypt

The Egyptians greatly respected the natural world, particularly animals whose spirits were worshipped as divine. With Egypt's earliest known art representing animals alongside humans, various creatures were placed in human burials as early as c. 4000 BCE, and the relationship was a fundamental part of Egypt's evolving religion.

Gods could be portrayed entirely as an animal, or in human (anthropomorphic) form

with an animal's head, as imitated by masked priests. Many deities also had a sacred creature, which was worshipped in life then mummified at death.

The most important of these was the Apis Bull of Memphis. Believed to house the soul of the creator god Ptah when alive, it was then worshipped as the underworld god Osiris after its death when the next bull was selected to continue the cycle. Other sacred

bulls and cows were worshipped elsewhere in Egypt, with other animal cults including the sacred crocodiles of Sobek, representing the power of the king, and the sacred rams of the creator god Khnum. There were also the ibis and baboons representing the god Thoth, and the cats sacred to the feline deity Bastet. Such creatures were mummified in their millions as physical manifestations of the divine and symbols of Egypt's devotion to its creatures.



PTAH

God of creation and craftsmen

Ptah was a creator god and patron of craftsmen whose temple at Memphis, known as the 'House of Ptah's Soul' - 'hut-ka-ptah' - is the origin of the word 'Egypt'.



THOTH

God of learning and the moon

As the ibis-headed god of wisdom and patron of scribes, Thoth invented writing and brought knowledge to humans. His curved beak represented the crescent moon, and his main cult centre was Hermopolis.



NEITH

Goddess of creation

As a primeval creator deity represented by her symbol of crossed arrows and shield, warlike Neith, 'Mistress of the Bow', was worshipped at her cult centre Sais in the Delta.



AMUN

God of Thebes

Initially the local god of Thebes, whose name means 'the hidden one', Amun was combined with the Sun god Ra to become Amun-Ra, king of the gods and Egypt's state deity.



HATHOR

Goddess of love, beauty and motherhood

Often represented as a cow or a woman with cow ears, Hathor symbolised pleasure and joy and as a nurturing deity protected both the living and the dead.



SEKHMET

Goddess of destruction

The lioness goddess Sekhmet controlled the forces of destruction and was the protector of the king in battle. Her smaller, more kindly form was Bastet the cat goddess, protector of the home.

"Gods could be portrayed in animal or human form, or as a human with an animal's head"



ANUBIS

God of embalming and the dead

The black jackal god Anubis was the guardian of cemeteries and god of embalming, who helped judge the dead before leading their souls into the afterlife.



TAWERET

Goddess of the home and childbirth

Taweret was a knife-wielding hippopotamus goddess who guarded the home, a protector of women and children who was invoked during childbirth to scare away evil forces.



BES

God of the home and childbirth

Bes was a dwarf-like god of the household who protected women and children alongside Taweret, like her carrying knives for protection, in his case he carried musical instruments for pleasure.



MAAT

Goddess of truth and justice

As the deity who kept the universe in balance, Maat's symbol was an ostrich feather against which the hearts of the dead were weighed and judged in order to achieve eternal life.



TEMPLES

HOME OF THE GODS

The Egyptians built temples as homes for their gods, believing the gods' spirits resided inside their cult statues to which a constant stream of offerings were presented

As early as c. 3500 BCE, the Egyptians built temples for their gods. Initially made of wood and reeds, these soon became permanent structures of stone that formed the centre of almost every settlement throughout the Nile Valley.

Evolving over time into ever more elaborate structures, the Egyptians aligned their temples to their environment, to the cardinal points, and to the movement of the Sun and stars.

Each temple's sacred space was also enclosed by a huge exterior wall of mud-brick, within which the temple itself was made up of a series of successive stone-built shrines and courtyards. Accessed through pylon-shaped gateways once flanked by tall cedar wood flag poles and secured by huge cedar wood doors, the temple walls were covered in brightly painted scenes of gods and kings, and like their floors and ceilings, often inlaid with precious metals and gemstones.

Then, to heighten the sense of reverence, the temple layout became progressively smaller and darker until reaching the innermost sanctuary, which housed the gods' cult statues. These were believed to contain the gods' spirits, before which daily rituals were performed to maintain the divine presence and satisfy the gods who would in turn protect Egypt. With the gods in residence, the temples became storehouses of divine power that could then be redirected through rituals for the benefit of the country.

To keep these sacred spaces ritually pure, only royalty and designated clergy were allowed inside – the majority of people were confined to the temple's outer areas, where the main administrative buildings were located. For Egypt's temple complexes were not only religious centres, but their outer precincts a combination of town hall, library, university, medical centre and law court – places where people came together for the purposes of community life at the heart of which lay the spirits of the very gods themselves.

Obelisks

Beyond the third pylon stood a series of obelisks up to 32m high. These tapering granite pillars were once tipped with gold to catch the first rays of the sun and were erected by pharaohs Tuthmosis I, Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III

Innermost sanctuary

The most sacred part of the temple was the innermost shrine housing the gold cult statue of Amun, before which the high priest performed the daily rites and made offerings stored in the surrounding chambers.

Hypostyle hall

Beyond the second pylon lay the roofed hypostyle hall. Made up of 134 columns, most 15 metres high with the central twelve columns 21 metres high, each was carved to imitate papyrus reeds, since the hall symbolised the primeval waters from which life first emerged.

First court

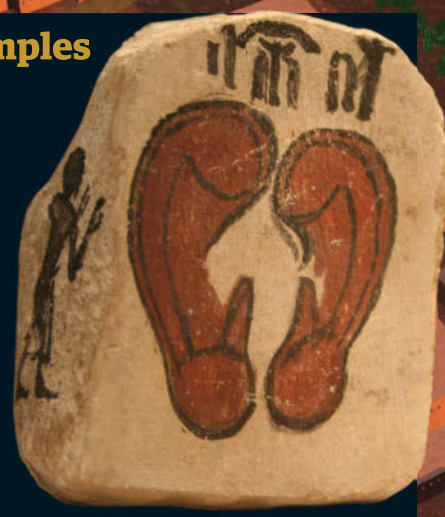
The temple's first court once housed ten huge papyrus-form stone columns that formed the Kiosk of King Taharqa (690–664 BCE) built along the main east-west axis, together with several smaller shrines and royal statues from various periods.

Pylon gateway

The first of a series of ten monumental stone gateways originally with huge doors of bronze-covered cedarwood. A series of eight large grooves in the pylon's facade once housed a series of 60-metre-high cedarwood flagpoles to which the gods' standards were attached.

Worship beyond the temples

With access to Egypt's temples restricted to royalty and clergy, the temples' outer walls sometimes incorporated shrines featuring images of 'listening ears'. These allowed the gods to hear prayers from the general population, with the Amun of Karnak praised as a god 'who comes at the voice of the poor', while the goddess Hathor 'listens to the petitions of every young girl who trusts in her'. People also worshipped at home within small domestic shrines, containing small busts of deceased ancestors and statuettes of favourite gods and past monarchs. The deified queen, Ahmose-Nefertari, and her son, Amenhotep I, were more popular than Amun at the workers' village Deir el-Medina. Families within the home also used magic to keep out hidden forces and evil spirits, particularly during childbirth when the lives of mothers and children were protected with spells, amulets and ivory wands, with masks worn to imitate protective household deities like Bes.



Sacred lake

The lake provided the water for offerings and the regular ablutions of the clergy, whose houses were conveniently located on the lake's eastern side. It was also the venue for rituals in which the gods' statues set sail within their sacred boats (barques).

Temple of Khonsu

This smaller temple was built for Khonsu, son of Amun and his goddess wife Mut. With her temple located a little further south, it is connected to the temples of Khonsu and Amun by further sphinx-lined avenues.

Karnak Temple

This was built around an inner sanctuary that housed Amun's cult statue, its main axis running west from the sanctuary toward the Nile, and its second axis running south towards the neighbouring temple of Amun's wife, the goddess Mut.

Temple harbour

Like most temples, Karnak was linked to the Nile by a canal which opened out into a harbour fronting the entrance. This allowed the gods' cult statues to travel in and out of the temple by water, and was also used for royal visits.

Sphinx avenue

The processional route along Karnak's main east-west axis lined with sphinxes whose rams' heads symbolised Amun's sacred animal. Further sphinx-lined avenues ran along the temple's north-south axis to the temple of Amun's wife Mut, and a further five kilometres south to Luxor temple.

THE FESTIVAL CALENDAR

The Opening of the Year (New Year's Day)

Month 1, day 1 (19 July)

The Egyptian New Year began with the start of the annual Nile flood, which brought water to the desert landscape and allowed crops to grow. With the floodwaters repeating the moment of creation, it was a time of national rejoicing when hymns claimed 'the whole land leaps for joy' and people threw flowers, offerings and even themselves into the water.

Opet Festival

Month 2, days 15-26 (September)

The Opet Festival began as an 11-day event when the cult statue of Amun was taken out of Karnak, accompanied by musicians, dancers, soldiers and the public. The procession travelled five kilometres south to the temple of Luxor, where the god's statue was joined by the pharaoh in secret ceremonies designed to replenish royal power, amidst feasting and rejoicing.

The Festival of Khoiak

Month 4, days 18-30 (November)

The Festival of Khoiak celebrated the life, death and resurrection of Osiris. Since this was based on the agricultural cycle in which the crops cut down were grown again, ceremonies included planting seeds in Osiris-shaped containers. It was celebrated when the Nile floodwaters were receding, leaving rich, black sediment on the riverbanks into which new crops were planted.

Festival of Bastet

Month 8, days 4-5

The cat goddess, Bastet, was closely linked to the lioness Sekhmet and cow-like Hathor, these deities' lively worship involving much singing, dancing and drinking - all key elements of Bastet's annual fertility festival. Boatloads of men and women would arrive at her cult centre Bubastis to celebrate, when it was reported that 'more wine is drunk at this feast than in the whole year'.

Festival of the Valley New Moon, Month 10

At the annual Festival of the Valley, the cult statue of Amun was taken out from Karnak and across the Nile to Thebes's west bank. While it was here, the statue visited the tombs and temples of the previous kings that were buried there, accompanied by the local population, who would also visit the tombs of their own relatives to feast with their spirits and leave them offerings.

Festival of the Beautiful Meeting New Moon, Month 11

This festival celebrated the marriage between the god Horus of Edfu and goddess Hathor of Dendera. Beginning 14 days before the new moon, Hathor's cult statue was transported 70 kilometres south to Edfu temple, where it was placed beside the statue of Horus. 14 more days of festivities involved the participation of the royal family alongside the general population.

POWER OF THE PRIESTS

Ancient Egypt's priests were known as 'servants of god', who carried out religious rites before the gods' statues rather than looking after a human congregation

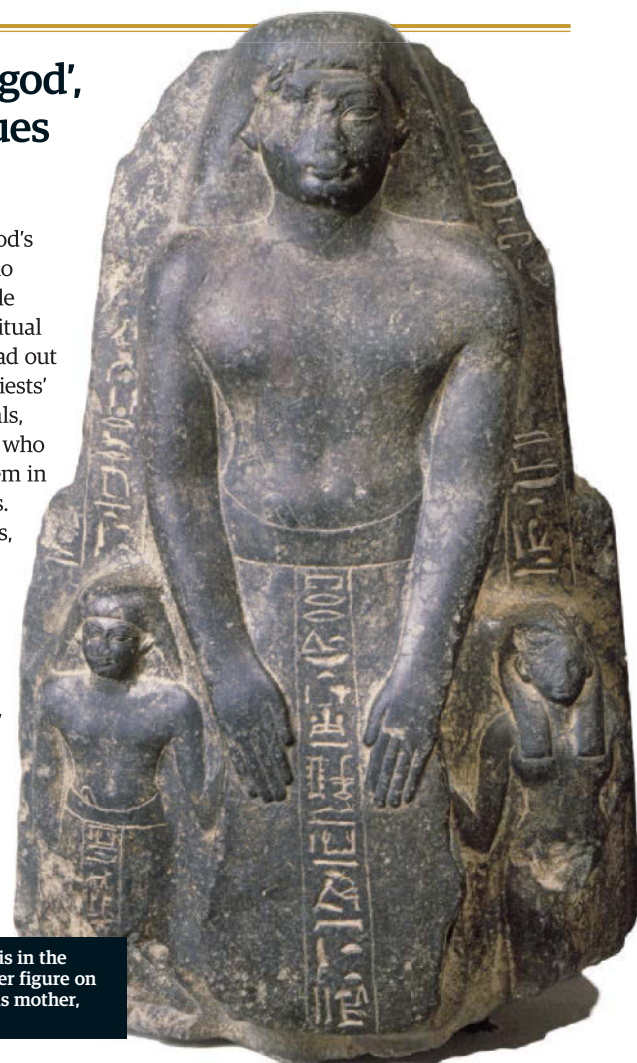
Each successive pharaoh was regarded as a child of the gods, and as the gods' representative on Earth, was also the supreme high priest of every temple. However, with so many different temples throughout Egypt, the pharaoh's duties had to be delegated to each temple's high priest, who was often a royal relative selected by the king to guarantee their loyalty.

Within large temples like Karnak or Memphis, the power of the priests was considerable, since the temples owned much land and the temple treasuries were very wealthy. The priests also controlled the gods' cult statues, which functioned as oracles, whose pronouncements were interpreted by the priests, and could pass judgment in legal cases and even influence royal succession. At times when the crown was weak, the high priests' powers became so great that some took on additional roles as military generals, whose struggles with the monarchy could lead to civil war.

Yet most of the time the priests carried out their role, helping the king maintain strong relations with the gods whose spirits were believed to dwell within their cult statues. Housed in the sanctuary at the innermost part of the temple, it was here that the high priest led daily rites, assisted by a

staff of male and female clergy, from the 'god's wife' priestess to the deputy high priest who oversaw supplies of offerings and the temple scribes who kept accounts and composed ritual texts. There were also lector priests who read out these texts, temple astronomers or 'hour priests' who calculated the correct timings for rituals, and temple dancers, singers and musicians who entertained the gods and impersonated them in ritual dramas wearing masks and costumes.

Other staff included the temple gardeners, brewers, bakers and butchers who supplied the daily offerings, the temple weavers, jewellers, barbers and wig makers who supplied both the gods and their clergy, and the numerous craftsmen, carpenters and builders who undertook building work, carried out repairs and kept the temples in good order. In fact so numerous were such personnel that eventually well over 100,000 people were employed in the upkeep of Egypt's three main temples of Karnak, Memphis and Heliopolis.



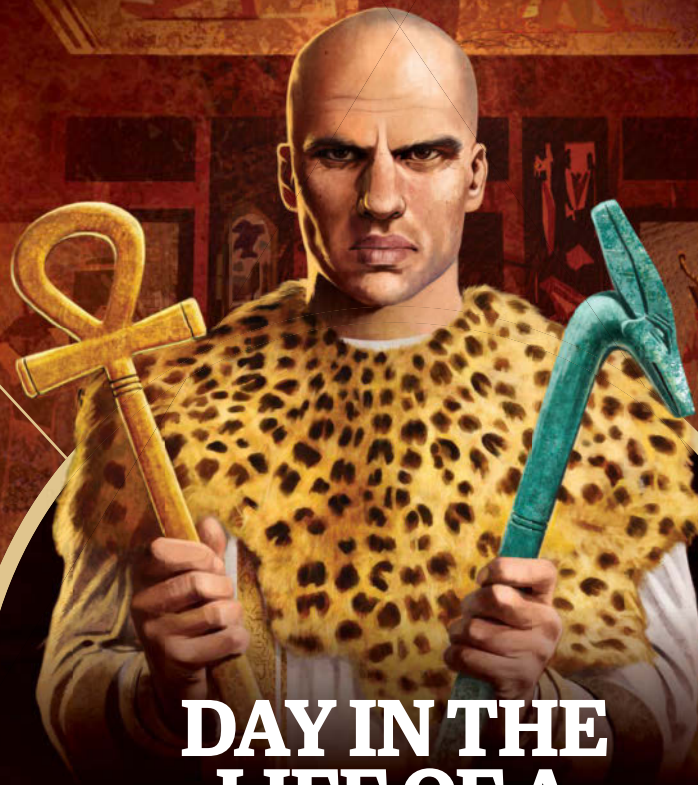
Priest Teti with his family: Teti is in the centre with his father the smaller figure on the left, also named Teti, and his mother, Meket, on the right

Magic and medicine

In Ancient Egypt, religion and magic were indistinguishable, and the hidden forces involved in both were regarded as the main cause of illness, which was often treated using magical means

Although most communities had part-time medical men and 'wise women', people also slept in the temple's medical centre (sanatorium) in the hope they would be cured through divinely inspired dreams. These were interpreted by the priests, some of whom were also doctors. Since goddess Sekhmet controlled the forces of disease, her priests, believed capable of calming her powers, were therefore doctors specialising in diseases. Priests of the scorpion goddess Selket, patron of healers, cured bites and stings, while childhood illnesses were treated by invoking the mother goddess Isis, whose famous magic appears in various prescriptions including 'a remedy which Isis prepared for the headache of Ra'. Even deified mortals were believed to have such powers, from the polymath Imhotep claimed as a son of the god Ptah and later identified with the Greek god of medicine Asklapius to the official Amenhotep, credited with miracle cures a thousand years after his death. In most cases, treatment involved wearing charm-like amulets, reciting magical incantations and taking medicines made from all manner of ingredients, from water poured over gods' statues to sour milk and even crocodile dung. All were listed in medical texts stored in the temple libraries, covering specialist areas including surgery, dentistry, ophthalmology, gynaecology and veterinary works.





DAY IN THE LIFE OF A HIGH PRIEST

The high priest's day was a series of duties performed at set times to satisfy the gods who would then keep all things in order

Night

Ritual ablutions

Since the priests had to bathe twice a day and twice at night, a fourth bath maintained ritual purity, while the hour priest astronomers monitored the night sky from the temple roof 'observatory'.

Before dawn

Ritual ablutions

To be ritually pure, the priests bathed in the temple's sacred lake, shaved off all hair and gargled with natron salt solution, before dressing in linen robes and reed-woven sandals.

Sunrise

Morning ceremony

At dawn the high priest entered the shrine and awoke the god's spirit in its statue. This was then cleansed, anointed and dressed, and offered the finest foods while frankincense was burned to purify the surroundings.

Sunset

Evening ceremony

In a reverse of the morning ceremony, the high priest once more entered the shrine to put the god's spirit to rest, burning spicy kyphi incense to create a restful environment.

Evening

Ritual ablutions

To maintain ritual purity, the priests had to bathe once again before re-entering the gods' presence.

Pre-noon

Reversion of offerings and ritual ablutions

Once the god had its fill of food offerings, these reverted to the priests as breakfast. Then to maintain ritual purity, the high priest bathed once again before re-entering the gods' presence.

Various times

Various rituals

With numerous rituals performed by the high priest and clergy at various times, these were not only set by the 'Hour Priest' astronomers but carefully measured with clepsydra water clocks.

Noon

Midday ceremony

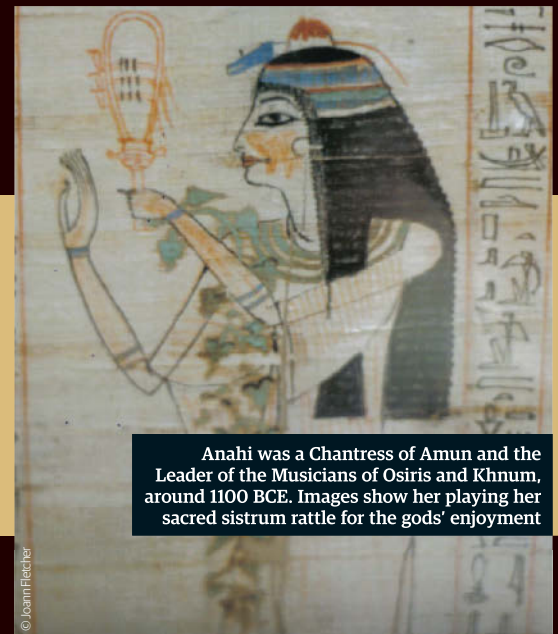
At noon, the high priest re-entered the shrine, this time burning myrrh resin while sprinkling water to further purify the temple's shrines and sacred spaces.

"At times when the crown was weak, the high priests' powers became so great that [it] could lead to civil war"

Priestesses

Women were priestesses to both goddesses and gods, undertaking similar roles to their male counterparts and receiving the same pay. The most common priestess title was 'chantress', with some women impersonating goddesses in rituals and the wives of high priests holding the title 'leader of the musical troupe'. Although most high priests were men, as were the lector priests who read out sacred texts, women held both these offices at times. Yet the most important priestess was the 'God's Wife', a title held by a succession of royal women acting as the human consort of the god Amun at Karnak. The God's Wife led

sacred processions with the king or his deputy the high priest, and like them could enter the innermost shrine to make offerings keeping the gods content. She also took an active role in defending Egypt by magical means, shooting arrows into ritual targets and burning images of enemies. As the role brought great wealth and prestige, kings appointed their sisters or daughters as God's Wife to enhance their own status, and eventually regarded as the equivalent of a king shown with kingly sceptres, these women could delegate on the king's behalf, both within the temple and in matters of state.



Anahi was a Chantress of Amun and the Leader of the Musicians of Osiris and Khnum, around 1100 BCE. Images show her playing her sacred sistrum rattle for the gods' enjoyment

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Claymores

The men of the 78th Foot (Fraser's Highlanders), were the only troops allowed to bring their swords with them when they went into battle. While the regulars chased the retreating French with their bayonets, the Highlanders chased them with their broadswords.

Ghastly wounds

Major General James Wolfe's wrist was shattered during the first French volley. While leading his men in pursuit of the fleeing French he was wounded in the intestines and right chest. The fatal wound to his right chest was probably from canister shot and not a musket round.

Angels of Mercy

Unlike the scene depicted in Anglo-American artist Benjamin West's 1770 painting *The Death Of General Wolfe*, only three individuals - all of whom belonged to the Louisburg Grenadiers - attended the dying commander of the British Army. One was Lieutenant Henry Browne and the other two are unknown.



Grand armada

The British army was supported by Vice Admiral Charles Saunders' Royal Navy fleet of 49 warships, which included 22 ships with 50 or more guns and 119 transports.



THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, EASTERN CANADA
13 SEPTEMBER 1759

Written by William Welsh

Perched high above the Saint Lawrence River, the walled capital of New France was a daunting objective for Major General James Wolfe in summer 1759. Since the Royal Navy put ashore the first scarlet-coated regulars on 9 July, the young commander had struggled to get through the multilayered French defences surrounding the 'Gibraltar of North America'.

By that time, the Seven Years' War in the North American theatre had dragged on for four years. In the hope of dealing a death blow to the French war effort across the Atlantic Ocean, British wartime leader, William Pitt, gave the 32-year-old general command of a seaborne invasion via the Saint Lawrence River to capture the objective.

The French, who were led by Major General Louis-Joseph Marquis de Montcalm, easily repulsed a 31 July frontal assault below Quebec. When his subordinates proposed an amphibious landing above Quebec, Wolfe agreed to the plan.

The 4,440-strong invasion force landed under cover of darkness at Anse-au-Foulon three kilometres above the town at 2am on 13 September. When de Montcalm, who was on the opposite side of Quebec, learned at 5am that the British had landed, he led 4,500 French regulars and militia on a forced march to meet the threat. Shortly after daybreak, Wolfe began deploying the first of his 11 battalions on the Plains of Abraham.

When he gazed upon the British army that morning, de Montcalm was rattled by what he saw. With the town already short on food, he believed he

had no recourse but to launch an immediate attack to dislodge the British. With rivers on each side of the peninsula where Quebec was situated, there was no room for manoeuvre. The French would have to make a frontal assault. De Montcalm oversaw the placement of his seven regiments, five of which were regulars and two of which were militia.

The French unfurled their flags and cheered loudly as they stepped off to their attack at 10am. The white-coated troops halted about 115 metres from the British and fired volleys by platoon. While the French regulars reloaded standing, the militiamen lay down to reload. When the French soldiers resumed their advance, their lines were in complete disarray.

Wolfe had issued an order that his soldiers should load an extra round in their muskets to increase their firepower. As the French surged toward the British line, the redcoats in the battalions on each end of the line opened fire at 55 metres. But the soldiers of the veteran 43rd and 47th regiments in the British centre held their fire until the enemy was within 35 metres of their position. The British centre fired a thunderous volley. The British line then advanced a short distance through the curtain of smoke and fired again. After the second volley, the French ran from the field.

Wolfe was fatally wounded and died within the hour, but not before those tending to him told him that the British had won. De Montcalm died the following morning. The French army abandoned Quebec, and the city surrendered five days later.



French

TROOPS 4,500

CANNONS 4



LIEUTENANT GENERAL LOUIS-JOSEPH MARQUIS DE MONTCALM

LEADER

As a professional soldier, he achieved considerable military success campaigning in Europe and during his three years in North America during the conflict.

Strengths De Montcalm was well trained in the conventional tactics of European warfare.

Weakness Impatient and pessimistic, he regularly quarrelled with New France governor Marquis de Vaudreuil.

REGULARS

UNIT

The troupes de terre had high morale and fought well together.

Strengths Well drilled and able to stand up in battle to enemy regulars.

Weakness Under strength as a result of detaching some of the best men in the regiments for various guard and patrol duties.

MODEL 1728 MILITARY MUSKET

KEY WEAPON

The .69-calibre smoothbore, flintlock musket had a slow rate of fire but was deadly if fired in mass by trained regulars.

Strengths Sturdy and lightweight to carry.

Weakness Fired a smaller round than the British Long Land Pattern Musket.



02 Rout of French pickets

Lieutenant Colonel William Howe leads three companies of light infantry up the bluffs in advance of the regulars to drive off an outpost of 60 French sentries. The French flee, however, Captain Louis de Vergor has the presence of mind to dispatch a messenger to Lieutenant General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm informing him that the British have arrived in force.

01 Path to the bluffs

Wolfe had learned from a former French prisoner of war held in Quebec that a narrow path led from the shoreline at Anse-au-Foulon to the top of the steep bluffs that served as a natural barrier to any amphibious landing. Although his subordinates had envisioned a landing further upriver to cut the French supply line, Wolfe lands close to the city in hopes of forcing a decisive battle.

03 Invitation to battle

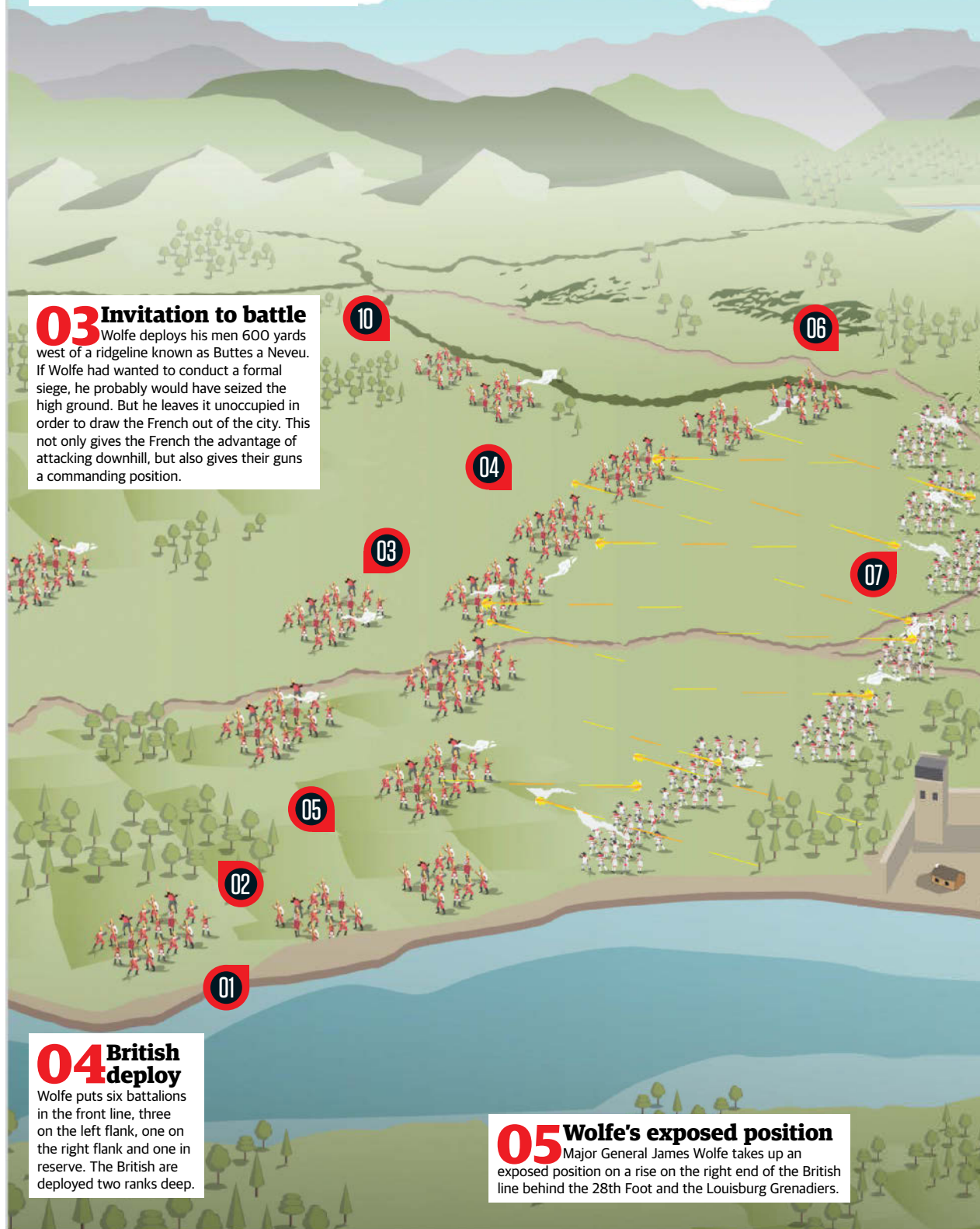
Wolfe deploys his men 600 yards west of a ridgeline known as Buttes a Neveu. If Wolfe had wanted to conduct a formal siege, he probably would have seized the high ground. But he leaves it unoccupied in order to draw the French out of the city. This not only gives the French the advantage of attacking downhill, but also gives their guns a commanding position.

04 British deploy

Wolfe puts six battalions in the front line, three on the left flank, one on the right flank and one in reserve. The British are deployed two ranks deep.

05 Wolfe's exposed position

Major General James Wolfe takes up an exposed position on a rise on the right end of the British line behind the 28th Foot and the Louisbourg Grenadiers.



10 Flying column arrives late

De Montcalm had given Colonel Louis Antoine de Bougainville command of a 2,000-man flying column whose mission was to track the movement of the British ships and counter any British landing above Quebec. Bougainville, who was 15 kilometres from Quebec at Cap Rouge on the day of the battle, does not arrive at the Plains of Abraham until the battle is over. He lacked experience leading a large body of troops, which contributed to his poor performance.

09 French escape

As one of his last orders while he lies dying, Wolfe stresses the importance of cutting off the retreating French from the bridge over the Saint Charles River that leads to their main camp. But Wolfe's successor, Brigadier General George Townshend, lets the French slip away. The result is that the war drags on for another year before the British finally defeat the French in North America.

08 Ricocheting cannon balls

At 7.30am, the French begin bombarding the British line with four field guns. When British casualties mount, Wolfe orders his men to lie down.

07 Massed attack

Two regiments of regulars in the centre of the French line - the Bearn and Guyenne - attack in column with the companies stacked one behind the other to give added weight to the charge. The other regiments are deployed in a line that is three ranks deep.

06 Heavy skirmish

French militia and Indians take up concealed positions opposite the British left flank near the Saint Charles River and harass the British for several hours before the French attack. British snipers take up positions in several houses, one of which is set on fire, probably by French artillery. At the end of the battle, French militia make a rearguard stand to buy time for the regulars to escape.



British

TROOPS 4,400

CANNONS 2



MAJOR GENERAL JAMES WOLFE

LEADER

A gifted tactician, he was the youngest major general in the British army on his first large-scale independent command.

Strengths He led from the front and had the respect and admiration of his soldiers.

Weakness Poor health and an arrogant demeanour that led to his being unable to get along with his subordinate commanders.

GRENADIERS

UNIT

The grenadiers were the tallest, strongest, and most experienced troops in a battalion of regulars.

Strengths They shared an esprit de corps and often were detached for special missions.

Weakness Prone to follow their impulses, they occasionally flouted orders.

LONG LAND PATTERN MUSKET

KEY WEAPON

The .75-calibre Brown Bess smoothbore, flintlock introduced in the 1730s was ubiquitous in the British ranks.

Strengths Its lead ball weighed nearly an ounce and inflicted terrible wounds.

Weakness It was heavy and cumbersome to carry.





12 Greatest Survival Stories

The amazing people (and a chicken) who, against all odds, never lost hope and came out fighting in the face of adversity

Written by Jack Griffiths

The real Revenant

01

It's fair to say Hugh Glass was a bit of an enigma. A mountain man and fur trapper, in 1822 he signed up for what was meant to be just another expedition to the Rockies. After leaving St Louis in March 1823, the group were ambushed by Native Americans from the Arikara tribe, but Glass escaped with only slight wounds. Next time he would not be so lucky.

While the men were scouting for game in South Dakota, he was attacked by a bear. After an almighty struggle, the mountain man somehow managed to take down the beast but only after seriously injuring himself in the process. Glass had suffered a broken leg, ripped scalp and a punctured throat, and expedition leader Andrew Henry felt the injured Glass would only slow them down, so he decided to press on with the mission without him. Two men, John Fitzgerald and Jim Bridger, volunteered to accompany Glass until he finally died. Days later, both of these men decided to take their leave as well, and buried the unconscious Glass in a shallow grave, taking his weapons with them.

After the departure of his former comrades, Glass came back from the brink and found himself alone. After his strength was regained sufficiently, he began a gruelling journey, crawling some 322-483 kilometres to try to reach the safety of Fort Kiowa.

Glass was stricken with fever and barely lasting on a diet of roots and berries, but maggots ate at his skin, which inadvertently helped him avoid gangrene. He even found enough strength to scare off some wolves from a bison carcass that he promptly ate and slept in. There is also a story of him awakening to find a grizzly bear licking at his wounds, but this is where fact begins to turn into fiction. Either way, he continued to drag his wasted body and, pushing his dedication to the limit, the warrior-like Glass made it to Kiowa after an excruciating few months. Still holding a grudge against the two men, he didn't waste any time in hunting them down as soon as he had recovered sufficiently. But that is another story.



Mountain men were one of the many groups of explorers who ventured to open up the American west



Between a rock and a hard place

02

A vastly experienced climber, Aron Ralston believed he could conquer anything that a canyon could throw at him. On 26 April 2003, he found out the hard way that nature can throw curve balls at any given time. In what is now a story known worldwide, Ralston was hiking alone as normal in the Blue John Canyon, Utah. During a descent of a narrow chasm, a 360 kilogram boulder landed on his arm, pinning him to a wall. Despite being a veteran adventurer with a substantial skill set, Ralston soon realised that there was no way in which he could budge the hefty rock. Chipping away fruitlessly with his penknife, Ralston realised, with water and energy levels running low, that more desperate measures were required if he was going to stay alive.

Five days in and the stricken adventurer knew it was now or never. Finishing off

his last gulp of water, he brandished his now blunt penknife from his pocket and embarked on his last resort – cutting his arm off.

Ralston began the excruciating procedure by making a tourniquet from a pair of biking shorts to help stem the inevitable blood loss. The first step was to break the bones in his forearm but as the knife was so blunt, he had to snap his radius and then his ulna by contorting himself around the boulder that had trapped him. In agonising pain, he continued to amputate his arm, hacking away at what was left with his dull blade. After an hour, he was finally free.

He made it to the bottom of the canyon, collected some water and then began hiking back to civilisation. He was later found by two Dutch tourists who helped him get to a helicopter that whisked him away to hospital. Aron Ralston was finally safe after what must have been one of the most painful ordeals imaginable.



Earth's toughest terrains

The Andes

Shelter: Caves, trees, ditches.
Food resources: Medium. Hunting, trapping, fishing and foraging.
Drinking water: Medium. Natural springs and rivers.
Predators: Medium. Andean mountain cats and Pumas.
Average temperature: 11-21 degrees Celsius.

Amazon rainforest

Shelter: Plentiful leaves and branches.
Food resources: Low. Most sources poisonous.
Drinking water: High. Rainfall and rivers.
Predators: High. Jaguars, snakes, caiman and scorpions.
Average temperature: 26.6 degrees Celsius.

Sahara Desert

Shelter: Some caves.
Food resources: Low. Sparse roots, shrubs and trees.
Drinking water: Low. Scattered oases.
Predators: Medium. Snakes, scorpions, wild dogs, cheetahs and hyenas.
Temperature: As high as 58 degrees Celsius and as low as -6 degrees Celsius.

Antarctica

Shelter: Man-made igloos, snow caves and quinzees.
Food resources: Low. Occasional penguins and seals.
Drinking water: Low. Mostly frozen. Eating snow can lead to hypothermia.
Predators: Low.
Average temperature: -50 degrees Celsius.

Pacific Ocean

Shelter: None.
Food resources: Low.
Drinking water: Low. Rainwater available.
Predators: Medium. Sharks and killer whales.
Temperature: Variable (-14-30 degrees Celsius).

Desert island

Shelter: Plentiful leaves and branches.
Food resources: Low. Poisonous fruit and minimal large animals.
Drinking water: Low. Rare freshwater springs.
Predators: Low. Snakes and scorpions.
Temperature: 22-31 degrees Celsius.



Cannibalism and frostbite in the Andes

03

On 13 October 1972, a plane came crashing down in the middle of the Andes. An extensive search was called but after ten days it was abandoned. 70 days later, two bearded and malnourished boys appeared in Chile at the foot of the mountains. They were passengers from the downed aircraft, and with their help, 14 more survivors from the original 45 were found. But what about the rest?

27 people survived the initial impact, and most of these were members of a rugby team. Their captain, Marcelo Pérez, assumed leadership and helped them

last out by rationing food and melting snow into drinking water. They didn't let the news filtering through on the transistor that the search had been called off break their resolve. Eating the dead to survive, they continued on, but disaster struck after eight people, including Pérez, were lost in an avalanche. His loss shocked the remainder of the group, but the void was filled by the three Strauch cousins, also from the rugby team. After two more months on the mountain, the two boys, Parrado and Roberto Canessa, somehow managed to make it back to civilisation after going through hell and back.



How to: Survive in subzero temperatures



Keep your head covered

If your scalp is left open to the elements, you can lose a massive amount of your body heat. It's not just your head either – heat can also be lost from unprotected ankles, necks and wrists.



Don't sweat!

Perspiration can be your worst enemy. When water evaporates, it takes the hottest molecules away with it, so overheating can be fatal. To stop this, keep calm and keep your clothing dry. Always rest before the physical exertion gets too much.



Wear loose clothing

Tight clothing will restrict blood circulation, so it is best avoided. The majority of your body heat comes from large muscles, and constricting these will stop the heat travelling to your hands and feet. Trapped air is the key to insulation.



Take shelter

An igloo or snow cave could save your life. They act as both wind shields and insulators, and you can even light a fire in them, just make sure the ventilation is good – carbon monoxide poisoning is a potential killer.

The resistance fighter caught in the snowy wastes of Norway

04

By the spring of 1943, Norway had been a German puppet state for three long years. Norwegian Jan Baalsrud had served as a resistance fighter in the British Lofoten Raid, and three years later, was involved in another sabotage mission.

Leaving the Shetland Islands for Tromsø, his company were betrayed by a local shopkeeper who contacted the nearby Wehrmacht garrison. The next morning a German warship steamed into view and the 12 freedom fighters were forced to abandon ship for any hope of escape. Tragically, it was too late and every one of the fighters was captured, except for Baalsrud.

Surfacing in an ice-cold fjord, the now lone Norwegian reached the island of Hersøy, where he was taken in by some local women. Despite being temporarily safe, Baalsrud knew he had to make a break for the Swedish border for any chance of survival.

Traversing the Norwegian countryside, he was lucky that many of the locals empathised with his cause and he was given supplies and shelter from homesteads. Keeping out of sight of the enemy soldiers was one thing, but the main enemy for most of this epic journey was the weather. The freezing conditions threw everything at him with snowstorms an almost constant feature. At one point, Baalsrud became so snow blind that he actually spent three days going in circles in the Norwegian mountains.

Ravaged by the weather, he managed to recuperate in a resistance camp before continuing. Now only a few kilometres from the border, Baalsrud found that he needed to cut off some of his toes that had developed gangrene. After almost being marooned on a mountainside, Baalsrud was taken in by a local family who helped smuggle him first to Finland and then to Sweden. His two-month tribulation was over and he had survived, just.



Trapped in ice with nowhere to go

05

Experienced mariner Ernest Shackleton ventured to the South Pole in 1915 as the leader of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Already a veteran of the Discovery and Nimrod missions, this would be the final journey of the heroic age of Antarctic exploration. Although it took place three years after Robert Falcon Scott's fateful expedition, Shackleton was not fazed. In the icy wastes of Antarctica, his ship Endurance soon became trapped and after ten months locked in ice, it sank. With no choice but to camp

on a nearby ice floe, the crew lived there for several chilly months before it broke into two. Shackleton ordered his crew into three small life rafts and after five days, they reached Elephant Island. Now on solid ground for the first time in 497 days, the men were split with Shackleton taking six of them on a 1,300 kilometre trek to South Georgia. This took an exhausting 16 days, but they eventually managed to find refuge in a whaling station. Shortly after, they returned for the remaining men without a single casualty. It wasn't until 1955 that a successful crossing of South Georgia would be completed again.



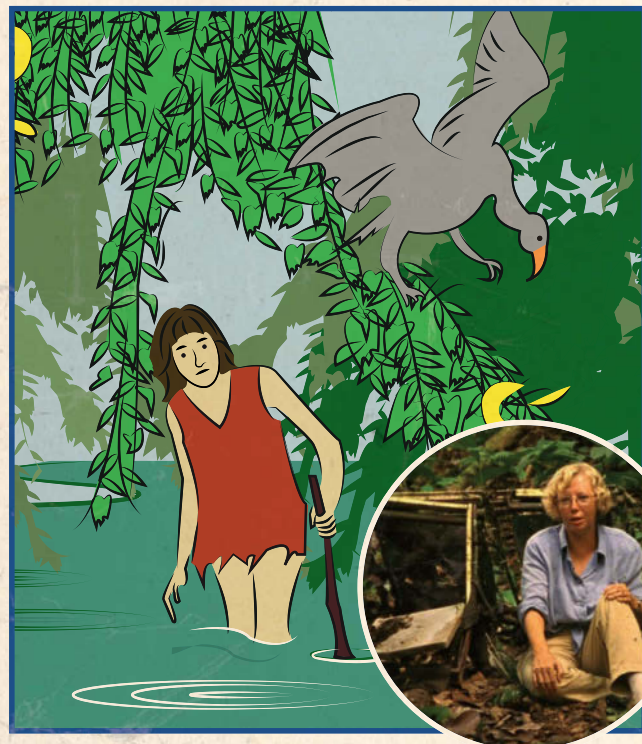
Only 17: Juliane Koepcke defeats loneliness and loss in the Amazon

06

Many of the men and women on this list were military personnel or veteran adventurers with ample experience of dicing with death and coping with pressure situations. But not Juliane Koepcke, who went through her worst nightmare. LANSA Flight 508 departed from Lima, Peru, on Christmas Eve and the passengers were eager to get home to see their loved ones. In the skies above, a storm was brewing, and turbulence began to shake the aircraft. As the clouds got darker, the passengers feared the worst and Koepcke held her mother's hand tightly.

Then the worst did come. A lightning bolt struck down from the heavens, tearing into the plane's right wing and causing it to nosedive into the jungle below. All but one of the 92 passengers were killed. With only concussion

and a broken collarbone, Koepcke had been incredibly lucky. She had survived but she was now all alone in the midst of the forbidding Amazon rainforest where jaguars, piranhas and snakes all waited. With no survival tools whatsoever, she wandered the jungle in just a cotton mini dress and one white sandal. All she had to keep her going was a bag of hard-boiled sweets and an unwavering determination to endure. The food ran out on day four, and even with her strong will, chances of her making it out alive were incredibly slim. Taking advice she had got from her father, she found a stream and followed it in the belief that it would lead her to a larger river and a human settlement. She also followed the sounds of hoatzin birds, which are only found by large rivers. By day ten, her time was running out, but in an amazing slice of luck, on 3 January 1972, Koepcke was found by three forest workers and her torment was over.



How to: Survive in the Amazon rainforest



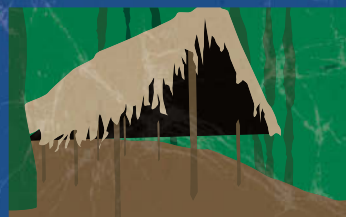
Don't panic!

Keep your mind focused on the task in hand. Nerves will break your concentration and tire you out. Take stock of your supplies and surroundings – you don't want to go in circles in the dense rainforest.



Find a water source

Don't drink contaminated water, or you'll become sick. Use purification tablets if you have them. If not, boiling the water should do the trick. The Amazon River will also give you the best chance of finding civilisation.



Find shelter

The Amazon is full of predators, so a sturdy shelter is a must. Use whatever materials you can find and a good strategy is to build off the ground, saving you from being bitten by insects through the night.



Choose your food wisely

Coconuts, cashews and peanuts can be found in the rainforest but watch out for poisonous fruits and berries. There's also the option of fishing. A full stomach is necessary to give you the strength to carry on and survive.

All at sea off the Cape of Good Hope

07

The feeling of isolation is one of the hardest things to bear when trying to survive, but sometimes you can be better off alone. On 5 July 1885, the crew of the yacht Mignonette were cast away in a violent storm, 2,575 kilometres off the southern tip of Africa. The four men – Captain Thomas Dudley, Edwin Stephens, Richard Parker and Edmund Brooks – scrambled onto a smaller boat and drifted away, seemingly to a slow death at sea. They had no water but two tins of turnips provided nourishment for three days. After these ran out, a turtle was captured and they quenched their thirst by drinking urine.

Almost two weeks in, the chances of salvation were getting slim. Having now gone days without food,

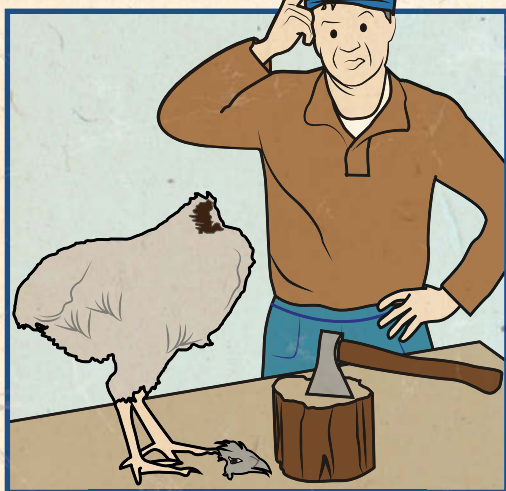
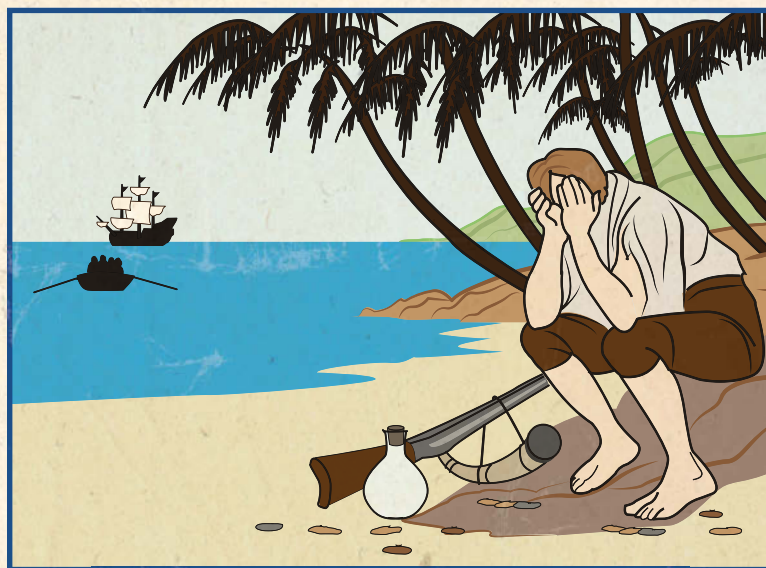
the men discussed what would happen if help never came. The decision was made that they would draw lots to decide who would be sacrificed to help the rest survive, but Brooks refused to take part. Several days later, Parker fell ill, probably due to drinking seawater. On the brink of death, Stephens and Dudley concluded the decision had been made for them. Dudley stabbed Parker in the neck and the three men fed on his body, allowing them to survive until they were saved by a passing ship. After discovering what happened, their rescuers took them to England for trial. The defence argued the murder was necessary for them to live and Parker would have died anyway. The judge dismissed this and Dudley and Stephens were sentenced to death, but this was commuted to six months' imprisonment.



The real Robinson Crusoe

8

Fleeing his homeland after a family fight, Alexander Selkirk began a life on the high seas. Sadly, the ship he served on had a tyrant for a captain that launched the ship headlong into battles. Thinking that death would be upon him at any minute, Selkirk demanded to be dropped off on the next island, which turned out to be Más a Tierra, a desolate place 644 kilometres off the west coast of Chile. All he had on his person was bedding, a musket and powder, some tools, tobacco and a bible. As it became obvious that rescue was not forthcoming, he resigned himself to a long stay. The only break from the isolation was when he had to flee from a landing party of Spaniards who later departed after Selkirk hid from them. It wasn't until four years and four months later on 1 February 1709 that two British privateers arrived after being alerted by a signal fire made by Selkirk. The astonished soldiers picked up a goat-skin-dressed Selkirk, who looked more like a wild man than a sailor. He had finally been saved and his escapades went on to influence Daniel Defoe's famous novel.



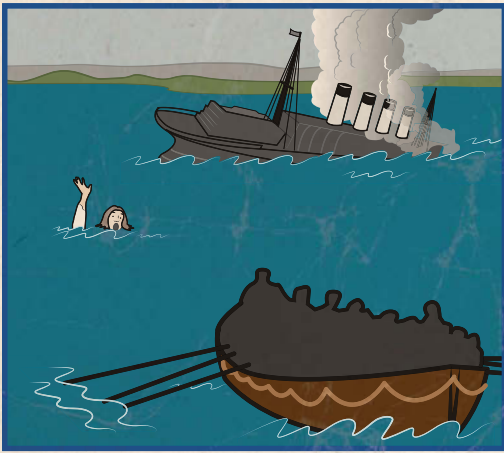
The chicken that refused to give in

09

A remarkable feat of nature, the survival of Mike the Chicken after having his head wiped clean off still continues to amaze. Farmer Lloyd Olsen had already swung his axe to kill 40 chickens that day in 1945, but Mike was like none of the others. Somehow, the blade did not completely sever the jugular vein, and after the blow was landed, Mike simply stood back up and got on like nothing had happened. A few days later it became clear to the farmer that this amazing animal wasn't giving up the fight just yet. Making the most of the unique situation, Olsen and his wife continued to feed and water the chicken using a pipette.

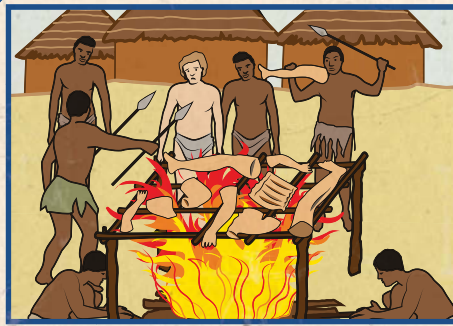
To find out why Mike survived, he was taken to the University of Utah. It turned out that the brain stem had remained so Mike was acting in the same way as a brain dead human and was still able to carry out the most basic functions. Back on the farm, local residents got wind of the amazing chicken and the Olsens began charging spectators a quarter to see him. Mike the Chicken lived for another 18 months, and became a minor celebrity in the process.





The Lusitania passenger who was presumed dead

10 1,198 of the 1,959 people on board RMS Lusitania perished in the chilly seas of the Atlantic barely three years after the Titanic disaster. One person to escape the clutches of the ocean was 27-year-old Nettie Moore. After witnessing her husband and baby son die in the water, she was hauled onto a small minesweeper craft. Taken to the nearby port of Cobh, she was discovered by her brother John on the quayside among a pile of corpses, and he successfully resuscitated her. If not for the timely intervention, she would most likely not have survived the ordeal.



"If you can't beat them, join them"

11 Jack Renton was an unlucky chap. An able seaman from the Orkney Islands, he was shanghaied in 1868, aged just 20, along with four other sailors in San Francisco. The group escaped, but this turned out to be the worst thing they could have done. Three of the men starved to death and Renton barely made it to dry land after 40 days of drifting in open water in a small craft. The two men had made it to the Solomon Islands – known for being home to vicious tribes with cannibalistic tendencies. After his final companion was clubbed to death by the locals, Renton was captured and brought before Chief Kabou. He was initially kept for novelty value but proved himself to the islanders by killing without fear and taking heads as his prize. In return, he passed on the skills of sailing and fishing. Renton stayed on the Solomon Islands for eight years, but he yearned for home. Eventually he hitched a ride on a passing slave ship and returned home a celebrity with his tales of island life and a necklace of 64 human teeth.



A subterranean hell

12 When part of the San Jose Mine collapsed on 5 August 2010, 33 men were introduced to a living hell. After a second cave in two days later, the miners were now completely stuck in their subterranean prison. It would take a long time for rescue teams to get the men out. The miners survived on rations for 17 days until fresh supplies could be sent down. Communication with the outside world helped maintain morale as video updates were sent up. After an agonising 69 days, the last man, Luis Urzúa, who had been the leader, left the mine to scenes of jubilation.



SURVIVAL STORIES IN HOLLYWOOD

How does the big screen portray these amazing stories of survival?



The Revenant

The 2015 film stars Leonardo DiCaprio as Hugh Glass – naturally his story is embellished slightly. However, the tale itself was always based on legend, so conjecture plays a major part – such as Glass having a Native American wife and John Fitzgerald (Tom Hardy) being a lot more evil.



127 hours

Aron Ralston insisted that the film be as accurate as possible, and it seems as if the makers of *127 Hours* took notice. After seeing the film, Ralston remarked that it was "so factually accurate it is as close to a documentary as you can get and still be a drama."



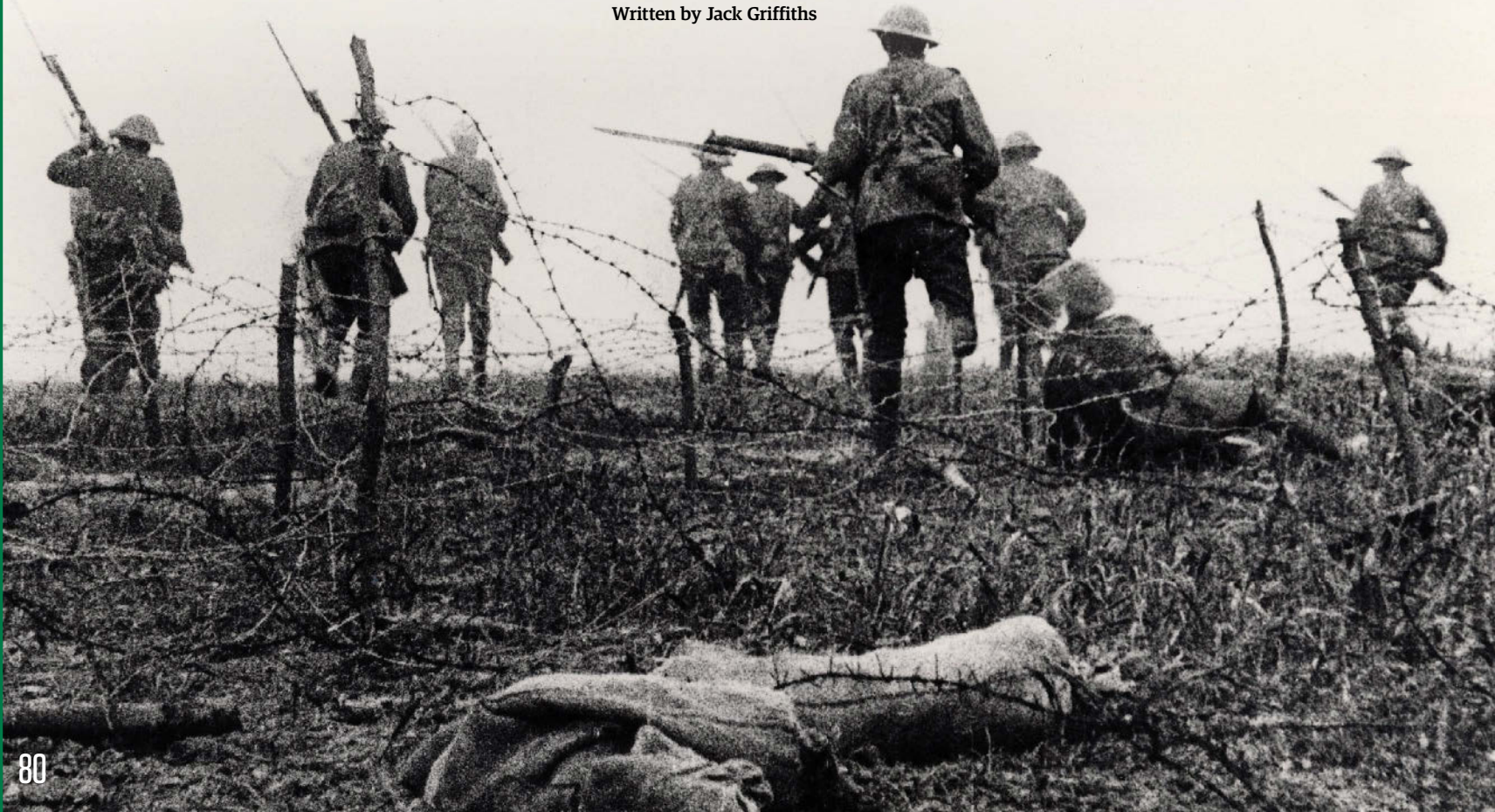
Alive

Survivor Nando Parrado may have been technical adviser on the film, but it had some problems. The arrival of helicopters was not a complete surprise in reality, and critics commented that the group looked nowhere near malnourished enough after two months of near starvation.

SHOT AT DAWN

The horrors of the Western Front could become too much for even the bravest men in the British Army, but abandoning your post was met with the harshest of consequences

Written by Jack Griffiths



The young private wished he could turn back the clock. Frightened and confused, his superiors simply didn't understand his protestations as he was carried off to face the business end of a Lee Enfield rifle.

Proof if it was ever needed not to desert your post. Between 1914-20, 3,000 British soldiers were sentenced to death for cowardice, desertion and other capital offences. Although the majority of these sentences were commuted, 346 men who had signed up to fight the Boche met their fate at the hands of their allies, shot by firing squads made up of their own comrades. Of the 346 killed, 40 had been charged with murder and mutiny and would have been handed the same sentence in a civil court. The other 306 executions are now considered to be among the most shameful in British history, with claims these men were not cowards but simply suffering from shell shock.

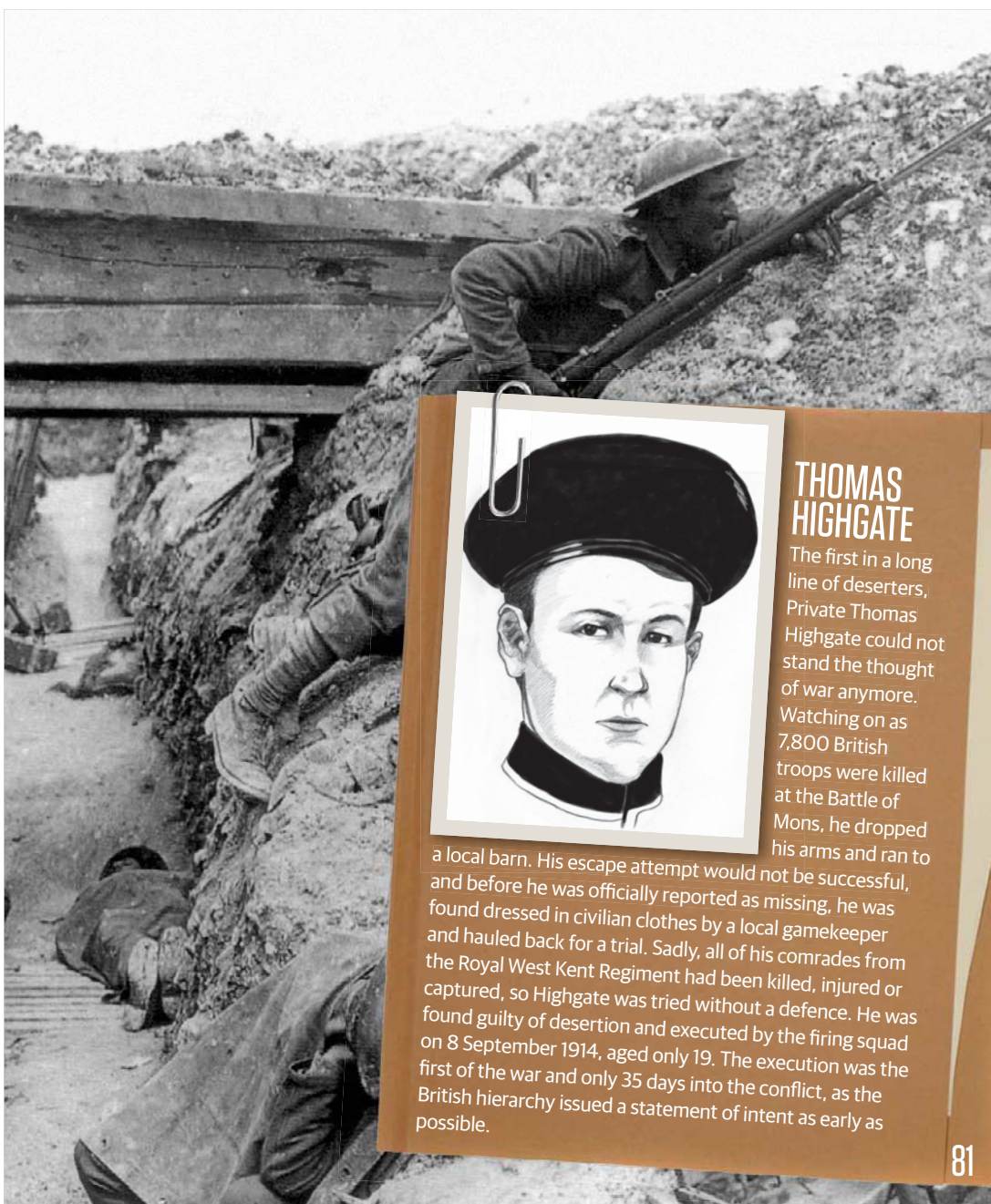
The trenches of the Western Front were a terrible place. Sleep deprived and ridden with trench foot, the soldiers endured a living hell. Dead bodies and latrines filled the soldiers' living space, and huge rats and lice infested the trenches. The conditions only became worse in the winter as the fields froze over. The stalemate, constant droning of artillery and the never-ending threat of snipers caused both boredom and isolation. Pinned down and with death and destruction all around, many saw desertion as the only way out.

Prior to the Great War, flogging was a common punishment in the British Army, but this was abolished in the 1881 Army Act. When World War I broke out, desertion became punishable by death.

The first deserter to be executed was Thomas Highgate, and his killing demonstrated that the army were pulling no punches. The accused were almost never given a formal legal representative and sometimes a judge wasn't even present in their 20-minute hearings.

By January 1915, four months after Highgate's death, General Routine Order 585 was put in place. Soldiers were no longer innocent until proven guilty and evidence was required before they could be proved innocent. Even those who were clearly confused and not consciously trying to escape were quickly rounded up and charged with desertion. For the men on the other side of the rifle, some steps were taken to maintain their sanity while being forced to kill their former comrades in cold blood. The firing squads were handed pre-loaded rifles with one of the guns said to contain a blank round. If issued, this crumb of comfort allowed each of the executioners to maintain a glimmer of hope that they weren't the killer.

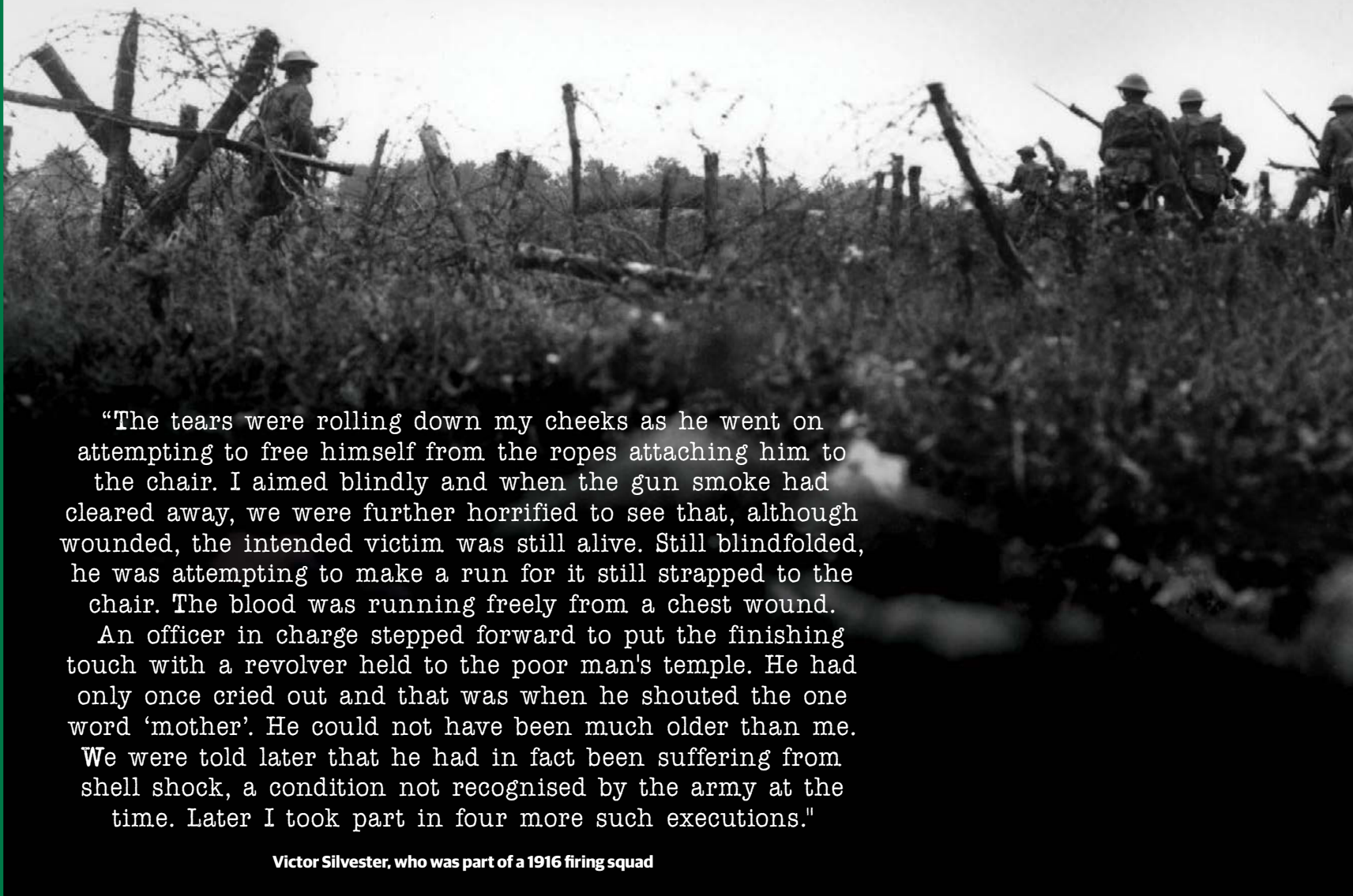
By the end of World War I, 80,000 soldiers in the British Army had been treated for shell shock and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but this did nothing to lessen the stigma surrounding it. Every major power involved in the war kept the executions silent, and families were simply told their relatives had been 'killed in action'. It was only in 2006, after a much-contested campaign for a pardon, that their names were added to memorials.



THOMAS HIGHGATE

The first in a long line of deserters, Private Thomas Highgate could not stand the thought of war anymore. Watching on as 7,800 British troops were killed at the Battle of Mons, he dropped his arms and ran to

a local barn. His escape attempt would not be successful, and before he was officially reported as missing, he was found dressed in civilian clothes by a local gamekeeper and hauled back for a trial. Sadly, all of his comrades from the Royal West Kent Regiment had been killed, injured or captured, so Highgate was tried without a defence. He was found guilty of desertion and executed by the firing squad on 8 September 1914, aged only 19. The execution was the first of the war and only 35 days into the conflict, as the British hierarchy issued a statement of intent as early as possible.



"The tears were rolling down my cheeks as he went on attempting to free himself from the ropes attaching him to the chair. I aimed blindly and when the gun smoke had cleared away, we were further horrified to see that, although wounded, the intended victim was still alive. Still blindfolded, he was attempting to make a run for it still strapped to the chair. The blood was running freely from a chest wound.

An officer in charge stepped forward to put the finishing touch with a revolver held to the poor man's temple. He had only once cried out and that was when he shouted the one word 'mother'. He could not have been much older than me. We were told later that he had in fact been suffering from shell shock, a condition not recognised by the army at the time. Later I took part in four more such executions."

Victor Silvester, who was part of a 1916 firing squad

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND CONSCRIPTION

Britain was the only major European power not to have conscription in place when the war began and approximately 16,000 men conscientiously objected to fight. The motivation behind this reluctance to raise arms was primarily pacifism, and about 7,000 decided to undertake non-combat roles instead. Known as alternativists, their jobs included tasks like stretcher bearing, helping staff the kitchens and general administrative roles. The Quakers in particular held strong anti-war views, and rather than pick up a rifle, they offered humanitarian relief for civilians affected by the conflict. The relief workers visited countries all over Europe such as Austria, Russia and Serbia, and also helped on the Western Front by building 1,300 extra houses in Verdun.

However, 1,500 men completely refused any sort of service, believing that in doing so they would be assisting the war effort. These were known as absolutists. Some were granted unconditional exemption, but many were arrested and handed over to the military. Those who continued to disobey orders were now subject to the law of the

British Army. Among these were a group known as the Richmond Sixteen. To punish them for their insolence, the 16 were first imprisoned in Richmond Castle before being shipped to an army camp in Boulogne. Despite being punished severely in these camps, they continued to defy orders and refused to work. 15 were sentenced to execution, but after Lord Kitchener's untimely death, the sentence was commuted to ten years' hard labour.

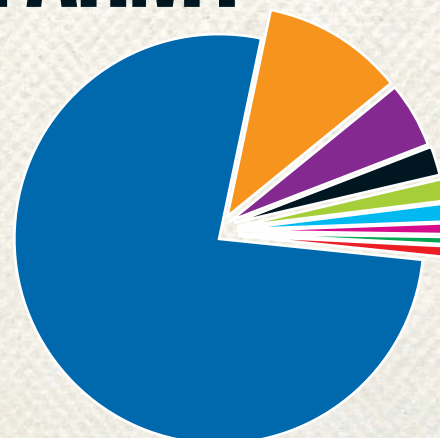
The long-term imprisonment took its toll on the men and many suffered from psychological effects after their release. When they were eventually let back onto the streets of England, they received a frosty reception and struggled in their communities as social outcasts after the glorious victory of World War I. However, their efforts were later rewarded as their experience helped change public attitudes to pacifism and led the way for new reforms in the conditions of prison cells. The stand made by the Richmond Sixteen undoubtedly contributed to the future of the conscientious objectors who would doggedly stick to their guns throughout World War II.





EXECUTION IN THE BRITISH ARMY 1914-18

- Desertion
- Murder
- Cowardice
- Quitting post
- Striking a superior officer
- Disobedience
- Mutiny
- Casting away arms
- Sleeping on post



19 was the legal age limit for armed service overseas

250,000 boys and young men joined up

346 British and Commonwealth men executed

80,000 men in the British Army suffered from shell shock



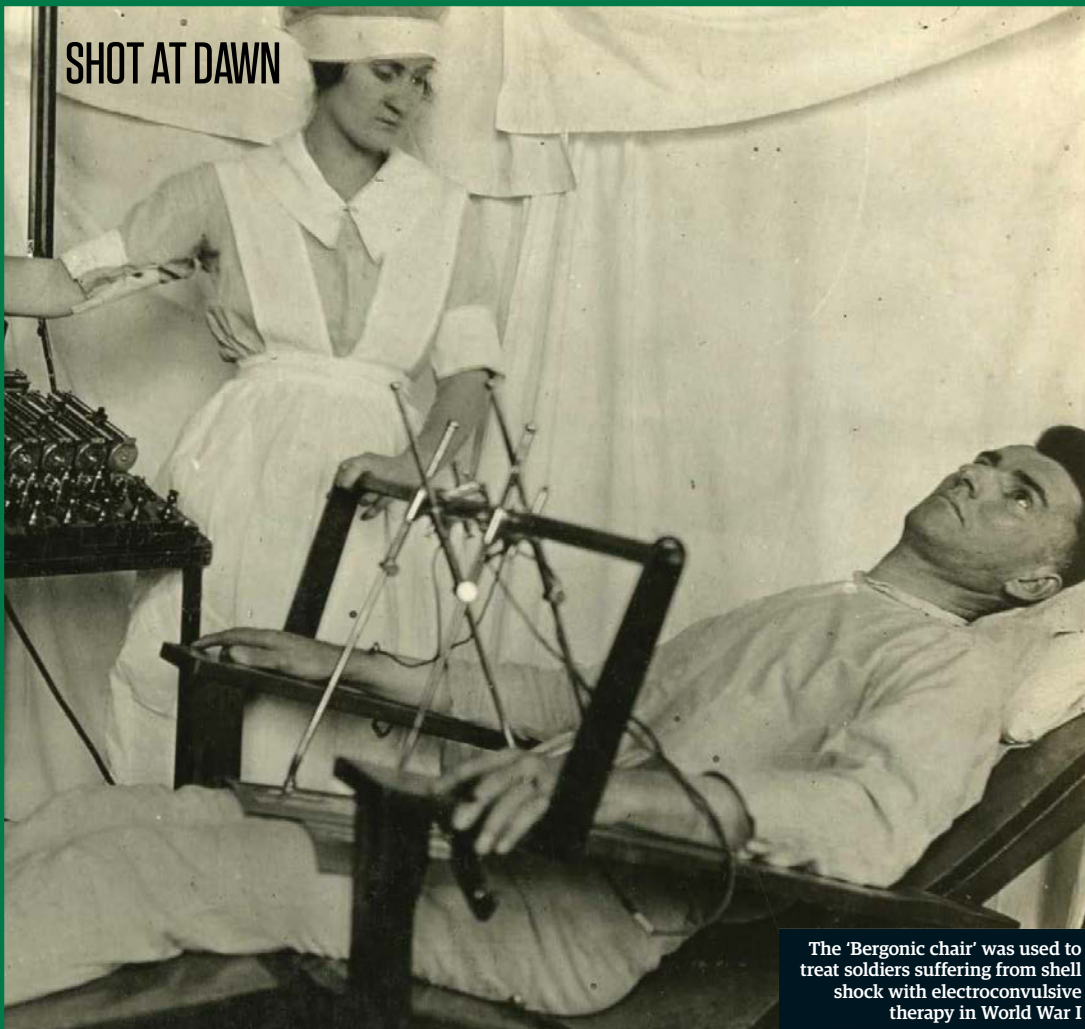
LEE ENFIELD RIFLE Weapon of choice for the firing squads

HERBERT BURDEN

16-year-old Herbert Burden was so determined to play a part in the war he lied about his age and signed up for the Northumberland Fusiliers. Claiming he was two years older than he really was, Burden was undoubtedly swept up in the

notion of a long prosperous career in the British Army to give the Hun a good kicking. Ten months later, it was clear that military service was not all it was cracked up to be. After seeing his colleagues gunned down at the battle of Bellwaarde Ridge, he baulked at the prospect of being next and fled. Just like Highgate, his attempt was unsuccessful and Burden was marched to the firing squad. The recovery of this case was the one that kick-started the Shot at Dawn campaign, which was begun in the early 1990s by World War II veteran John Hipkin.

SHOT AT DAWN



The 'Bergonic chair' was used to treat soldiers suffering from shell shock with electroconvulsive therapy in World War I

BEYOND BRITAIN

The British treatment of the deserters was harsher than most. The Central Powers gave a little more flexibility, with the Imperial German Army only dishing out death penalties for repeat desertions and the Ottomans much more light overall.

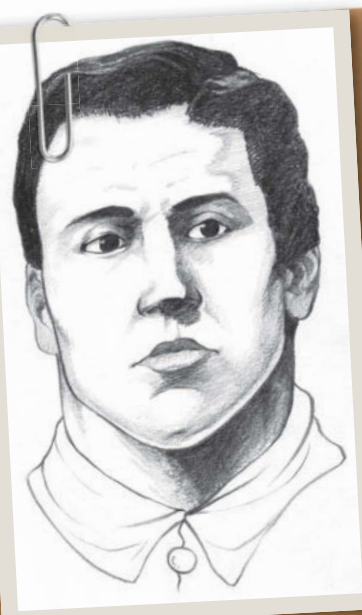
Other countries within the British Empire, especially Australia, were also reluctant to follow Britain's lead. At the Battle of Pozières (one of the bloodiest battles Australians served in during the war) absence without leave increased considerably. Senior Australian officials were close to bringing in the death penalty but ultimately decided against it as they understood that men had volunteered for a cause they were not directly affected by. As a substitute for execution, the names of all the deserters were published in the Australian press and the sanctions never got worse than this. Unlike its allies France and Italy, however, Britain was never accused of the cruel Ancient Roman practice of decimation, where every tenth person in a unit was killed as a punishment for repeated desertion.



WILLIAM JOSEPH STONES

With a desertion story that is quite different from those of the young privates Highgate and Burden, Sergeant Joe Stones of the Durham Light Infantry was known by his fellow soldiers and his commanding officers as a man of immense bravery. A married man with two daughters, Stones had quickly risen up the ranks and was a veteran of the Battle of the Somme. After

what was to follow, however, he would be deemed a deserter. On the night of 25 November, his battalion was helping hold a section of the front line. Stones and his superior, Lieutenant Mundy, were ambushed, resulting in Mundy being killed. Now on his own, Stones ran for his life, and to prevent the soldiers advancing any further, he wedged his non-functional rifle across the narrow part of a trench to slow down his pursuers. Tragically, this was deemed as casting away arms by his superiors. He was arrested in January 1917, and soon after executed.



"On 8 November 2006, 306 of the men were granted a pardon, making Britain the last country in the world to do so"

THE WHITE FEATHER CAMPAIGN

It wasn't just the government who were putting pressure on the conscientious objectors to join the ranks. The Order of the White Feather was started by Admiral Charles Fitzgerald and involved the handing out of white feathers by women to the men who chose not to fight. The shame and insult of receiving one of these did spur men to join the army, but had the adverse effect of persuading those who were clearly unsuited to sign up.

"On my way to work one morning a group of women surrounded me. They started shouting and yelling at me, calling me all sorts of names for not being a soldier! Do you know what they did? They struck a white feather in my coat, meaning I was a coward. Oh, I did feel dreadful, so ashamed."

James Lovegrove on the guilt caused by the Order of the White Feather



THE ROAD TO THE SHOT AT DAWN CAMPAIGN

The military death penalty for cowardice and desertion was abolished in 1930, but that did little to change opinion on the morality of the executions. For decades the Ministry of Defence bluntly refused to reopen the court martial files, warning that, "There are lots of problems with second-guessing the reasoning behind these actions from today's standpoint. Anyone over the age of 14 was deemed legally responsible for his actions and army regulations provided no immunity from military law for an underage soldier. A blanket pardon is impossible because all the cases were different. It would be very difficult to review each case separately because in 80 years a lot of the papers have disappeared."

Finally, 75 years after the end of the war, transcripts were made public due to pressure from the media and the Shot at Dawn campaign. On 8 November 2006, 306 of the men were granted a pardon, making Britain the last country in the world to do so. Their names were added to official war memorials and a monument was erected in Staffordshire, finally giving honour to the soldiers who were let down with the worst of consequences.

"I have had a lot of trouble at home, and my nerves are badly upset. My father is a prisoner in Germany and is losing his eyesight there through bad treatment. My mother died while I was still in England, leaving my sister aged 13 and my brother aged ten. I am the only one left.

I had to leave them in the charge of a neighbour.

I had no intention of deserting. I did not realise what I was doing when I left the camp. When I did so I went and gave myself up. When I went to the store my object was to get a night's sleep and then go and surrender in the morning. I thought it was too late to do so that night. I did not know when the battalion was coming out of the trenches."

Private Billy Nelson, aged 19, tells his story to the hearing,
August 1916

The Shot at Dawn memorial was modelled on the likeness of Herbert Burden, who was 17 when he was executed

REVIEWS

All About History on the books, TV shows and films causing a stir in the history world

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The perfect companion for the world of Greek mythology

Author David Stuttard **Publisher** Thames & Hudson **Price** £14.95 **Released** Out now

Greek Mythology: A Traveller's Guide From Mount Olympus To Troy offers a fresh take on the myths and legends of the ancient culture of Greece and Turkey. Covering 22 locations, the book both studies the historical components that make up the rich history of these areas and guides you through the modern world and what can still be seen today.

The book presents the myths in chronological order, according to the beliefs of the writers who first imagined them, from the creation of the gods through to Odysseus's return from Troy.

Given that author David Stuttard is currently a course tutor at Cambridge, it comes as little surprise that the text is concise, flows and provides an avid back story. Stuttard's use of language makes for a highly accessibly read, while the information is never presented in a dumbed-down manner; it is concise, informative and enjoyable to read. Throughout the text, the author uses quotes from more traditional sources, which adds an element of authority to the book, and reminds the reader of the origins of the stories that are being freshly recounted without the airy language of a fictional tale.

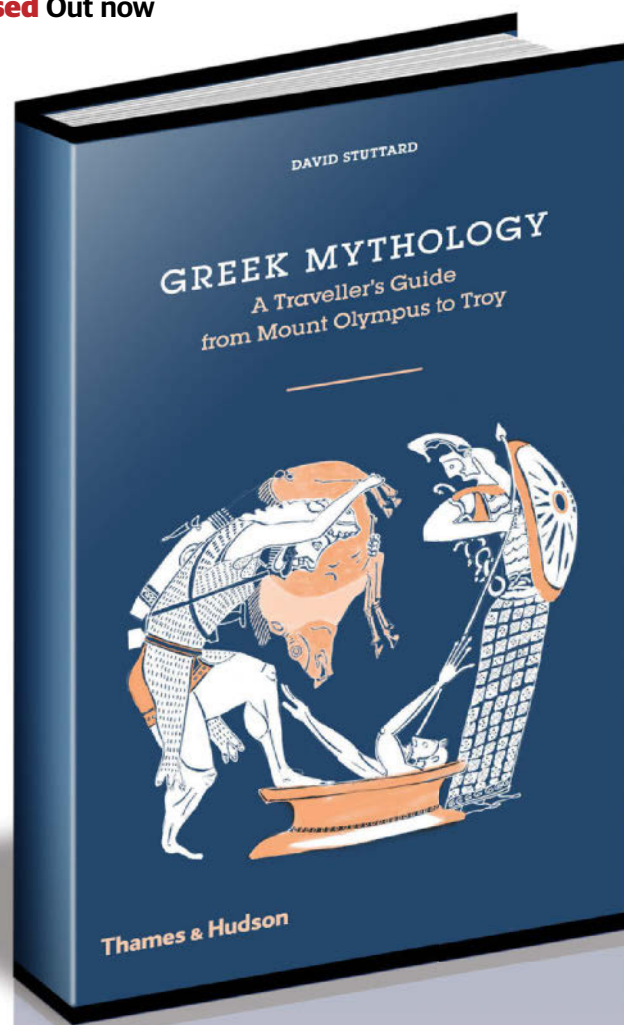
At the end of every chapter is a helpful list of the important dates related to its contents, and location information should you want to visit the mentioned places as they are in the contemporary world. It is a guide that is aimed to physically allow the reader to comprehend the history that it explores while also providing an accessible escape into the past for a designated armchair traveller.

Arguably the best thing about *Greek Mythology* is the stunning artwork, illustrated by Liz Watkins, placed frequently throughout. Rather than the usual black and white, boring images, or inserted and out-of-place glossy picture pages, the book has opted to include terracotta pot-esque portraiture, even down to the colours printed onto the page. The quality of the paper offers a slight bleed to the colours, which only adds to the beautiful effect. Without these images, the book might have suffered from a lack of engagement, but with them, it's easy to focus on the tales being told.

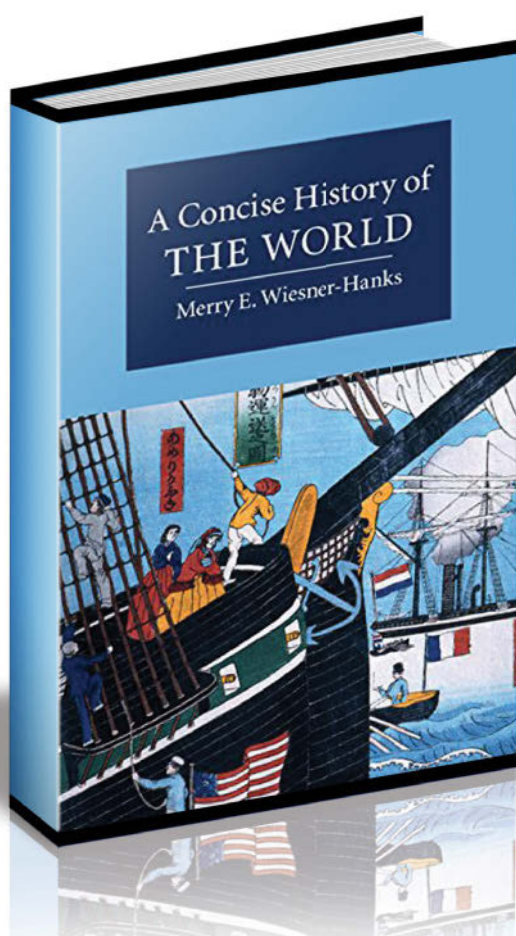
Of particular interest, perhaps due to its current-feeling nature, is the chapter entitled 'Olympia: Pelops & The Games', which recounts the story of the greatest Olympian of all, Zeus, and the origin of the Olympic games. Beginning in 776 BCE, the original games were held to be participated in by Greek-speaking individuals only, who were free from blood-guilt (unlawful killing) and were male. A vast difference from the Olympians we are privy to today.

Also included are tales that have been made more famous still by the Grecian playwrights (and adapted freely by modern playwrights) such as the rich stories of Dionysus and Oedipus.

Overall, the book covers a number of both the most well-known myths and those you may never have heard of before. From 'Mount Olympus: Dion & The Home Of The Gods' to 'Hades: Ephyra & The Gateway To The Underworld', *Greek Mythology* is a must-read for anyone with even the smallest interest in the rich mythological history of the Ancient Greeks.



"The book covers a number of both the most well-known myths and those you may never have heard of before"



A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It does exactly what it says on the cover

Author Merry E Wiesner-Hanks **Publisher** Cambridge University Press
Price £16.99 **Released** Out now

It's an ambitious author who believes they can condense tens of thousands of years of human history down into a single book, but that is what Merry E Wiesner-Hanks has attempted. Although possessing a solid historical background, there was some scepticism of what 395 pages could do. What we find is a lively and engaging book that wants to entertain.

While other tomes that chart the course of human history usually focus on trade, commerce and politics, Wiesner-Hanks focuses on the social and cultural side of life through the ages. This outlook enables the author to look at issues of gender roles, society, sexuality, family and home life that gives the whole book a more personal and engaging feel. The author's background in gender history is evident here and gives an interesting perspective that other books on the subject might not touch upon. Another strength of the book

comes into play when looking at the structure. It is chronological and each chapter chooses a broad subject heading for study, meaning that Wiesner-Hanks is free to explore and tie many different cultural and societal examples to illustrate her points. This freedom helps to keep the subject matter interesting and you may find connections that you had not seen before.

A small gripe with the book is the lack of colour and vibrancy. Interspersed with images throughout, the grey maps sometimes become confusing and the meaning hard to decipher. As with any book that tries its hand at charting world history, there is simply not enough space to delve into any one event in great detail, but to expect that from this book would be foolish. The writing is clear and concise with Wiesner-Hanks able to draw out a story from the seemingly chaotic and turbulent past. This book is sure to inform and entertain.

HEROIC FAILURE AND THE BRITISH

Snatching defeat from the jaws of victory

Author Stephanie Barczewski **Publisher** Yale **Price** £20 **Released** Out now

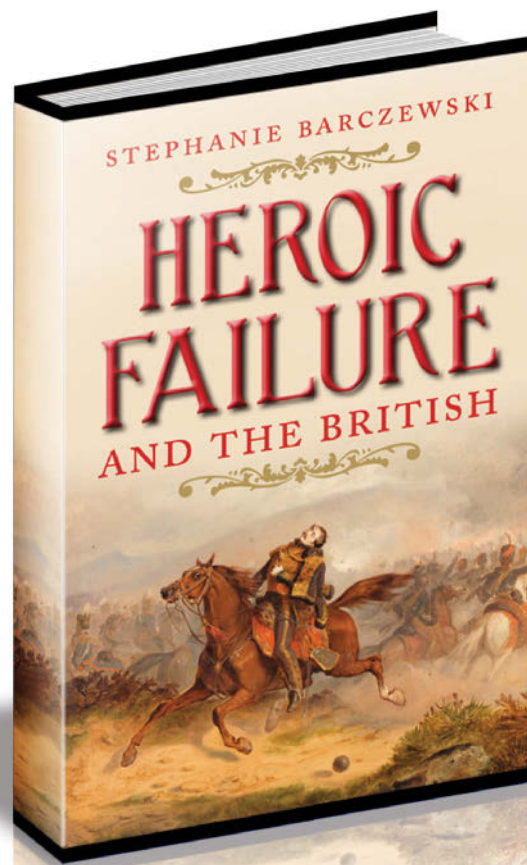
From the charge of the Light Brigade to Scott of the Antarctic, the tendency to turn tragedy into triumph has long been a staple British tendency. It's often said that it's better to have tried and failed than not to have tried at all, and Stephanie Barczewski follows the mantra to its illogical extreme - those instances where it probably would have been better to not have tried at all.

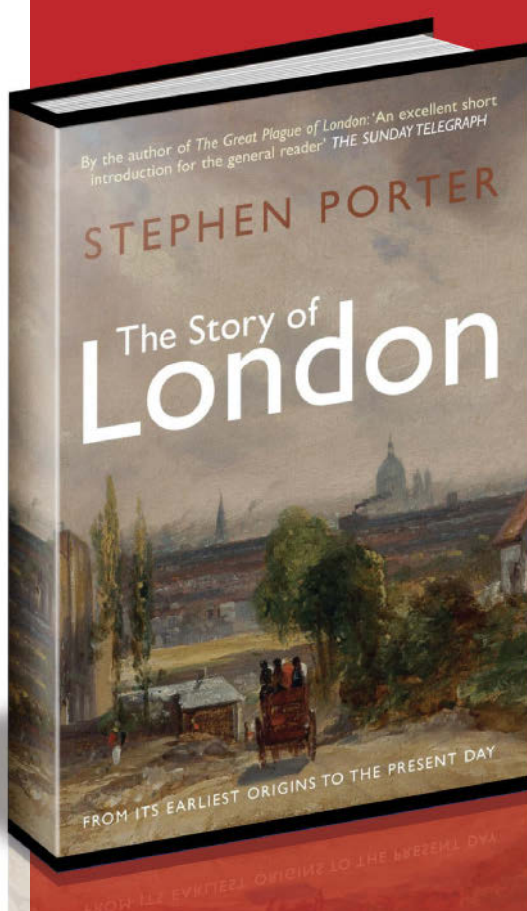
Taking in the two aforementioned events as well as the failed expeditions of Sir John Franklin and David Livingstone, the death of General Gordon and the Battle of Isandlwana, the nature of all these occurrences are retold in minute detail, taking in the general public feeling at the time, subsequent shifts in perception and exactly why they were allowed to happen in the first place. For the most part, the book shows sympathy for its subjects while not holding back

on their misdeeds, with Livingstone and Gordon coming in for particular criticism.

Even though this book is ultimately concerned with celebration, it's also a lament of life pointlessly wasted. The charge of the Light Brigade is often looked back on with amusement, even though British troops died pointlessly. Similarly, the massacre at Isandlwana was a consequence of tactical incompetence of the worst kind, even though the British were subsequently able to redeem themselves via their staunch defence of Rorke's Drift. The fact that many of the events in the books were the result of a series of avoidable mistakes is hard to miss.

Whichever way you look at it, Barczewski has it covered. By avoiding a definitive judgement on her subjects, she in the process allows for a variety of interpretations, each of them just as valid as the other.





THE STORY OF LONDON

From Roman Londinium to the Blitz, strap in for the full story of Britain's greatest city

Author Stephen Porter Publisher Amberley Price £9.99 Released Out now

Modern London is a sprawling, fascinating and culturally diverse global city with a history to match. If you want to discover all the glorious highs and all the shattering lows of England's capital city, *The Story Of London* is a perfect start.

Author Stephen Porter has set out his stall to provide the reader with a concise account of London's past and succeeds completely. The text is delivered chronologically and no stone is left unturned as the city's colourful history is dissected era by era.

Starting off in Roman Londinium, the book moves at a lightning pace and within just 25 pages, you will find yourself already in the plague-ridden streets of Tudor London. Then, before you know it, you're in 1831, looking at the world's largest city.

A book that is as easy to read in its entirety as it is to dip in and out of, it toes the line of

accessibility and detail superbly. Focused and to the point but never too brief, its 60 colour pictures show a city in constant growth. One highlight is the wonderful painting of old London Bridge, which looks so much better than the current incarnation.

That said, the book doesn't ignore the darker points of the city's history with invasions, plagues, executions, cholera and pea soupers all included. The epidemics and fires aside, this book succeeds in making the reader want to go back in time and visit the old cobbled streets of London prior to the death and destruction caused by the Great Fire.

Much more than a beginner's guide but nowhere near an in-depth chronicle, *The Story Of London* knows what it is and what it wants to do, and delivers with aplomb. Both adults and younger history fans alike will find a lot here to like as this amazing city gets the book it deserves.

HISTORY of WAR RECOMMENDS...

Verdun 1916

Author: William F Buckingham
Price: £20 **Publisher:** Amberley



If you ever visit the site of the Battle of Verdun, scuff the ground with your foot. It's likely you'll uncover a piece of debris - a human bone or a shell cartridge - from the

terrible slaughter that took place there in 1916. The story of the battle is expertly retold in Buckingham's book, whose latest offering is a dramatic mix of master narrative and touching personal accounts. Where it excels is its inclusion of German versions of a battle that's largely been told from an Allied point of view. Important, because despite Falkenhayn's prediction, as many Germans were lost as Frenchmen.

SUFFRAGETTE

Subtle performances make for a stirring period drama

Certificate 12A Director Sarah Gavron Released Out now

Cast Carey Mulligan, Helena Bonham-Carter, Anne-Marie Duff



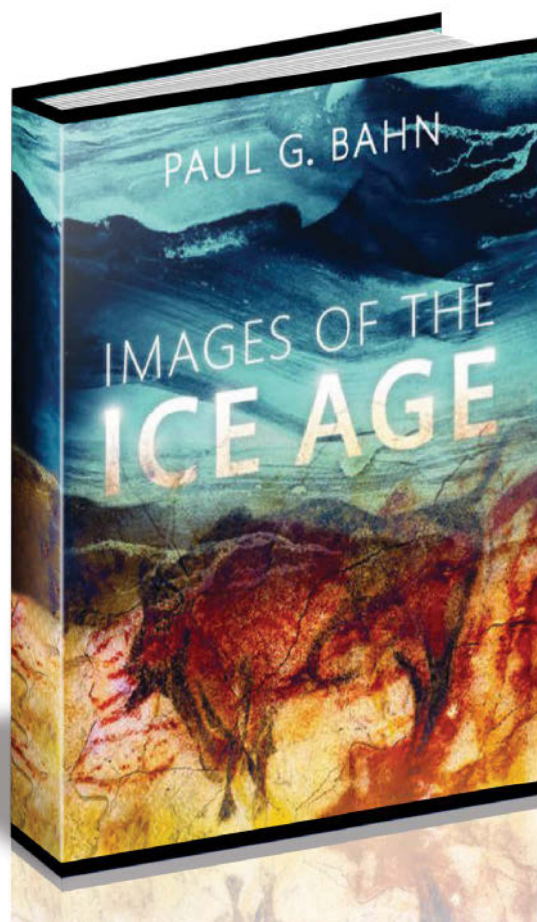
More than 100 years have passed since the suffragettes first took to the streets to battle for women's right to vote, and now they finally have the film recognition they deserve. Featuring an A-list cast, including Carey Mulligan, Helena Bonham-Carter and a cameo appearance by Meryl Streep, there were high

expectations for *Suffragette* - and, generally, these have been met. Through subtle screenplay, pitch-perfect casting and stirring cinematography, writer Abi Morgan (*Shame*, *The Iron Lady*) and director Sarah Gavron (*Brick Lane*) have succeeded in creating a female-led period drama that isn't all about corsets and steamy romps in cowsheds.

It follows the story of Maud Watts (Mulligan), a fictional laundry worker from Bethnal Green with an overbearing

husband and an abusive employer. Far from being a driver, Maud's forays into political activism begin with her simply going along for the ride, but she is forced to take the wheel when her fiery co-worker Violet (played by Anne-Marie Duff) is beaten up by her husband, and unable to testify to parliament about her experiences of working in the laundry. Maud steps in, and in doing so finally finds a voice with which to air the grievances of her 24 years. Slowly, she finds herself drawn into a circle of militantism, spearheaded by pharmacist Edith Ellyn (Bonham-Carter) who creates homemade explosives in her storeroom. Their exploits lead to arrest and imprisonment, during which we are subjected to a particularly harrowing force-feeding scene that really tugs on the heartstrings.

The characters are complex, and both Mulligan and Duff are exquisite in their portrayals of working-class women in the early 20th century. Historically the film rings true with the era, although the Derby racecourse scene sits the film very much in the 'intentional suicide' camp. With audio-commentary by Gavron and Morgan, as well as two featurettes on the making of *Suffragette* and its historical context, this DVD is sure to leave a lasting impression.



IMAGES OF THE ICE AGE

Archaeology meets art history in this beautiful account of the Ice Age

Author Paul G Bahn **Publisher** Oxford University Press

Price £30 **Released** Out now

Can you consider the first cave paintings and arrow heads found on archaeological sites to be art? It's a matter of perspective, but if you were to ask archaeologist Paul G Bahn, the answer would be a resounding "yes".

The writer, translator, lecturer and overall Renaissance man led the team that discovered the first Ice Age cave art in England in 2003, so it's safe to say he has the credentials to make a judgment on the matter. In this gorgeous hardback edition of *Images Of The Ice Age*, Bahn explores the lives of our Ice Age ancestors through the artefacts and imagery discovered on famous archaeological sites across the globe.

Bahn's study reads as a crossover between art history and archaeology, and, though the two aren't mutually exclusive, he manages to blend them very skilfully. He provides a historical account of art found over the years, from the first attempts at identifying an engraved piece of reindeer antler from the Palaeolithic in the 1820s to modern

technology being used to restore cave paintings or recreate what they originally depicted. Simultaneously, he provides an incredible insight into the lives of our prehistoric ancestors through the oldest expressions of art and culture, be it art discovered in the open air, in caves and rock, or portable art and tools made from bone, antler, ivory, and stone.

Although the book's price tag might seem a little steep, the beautiful photos of artefacts and imagery contained within certainly make up for it. However, this book is still most likely best enjoyed by those who are already invested in its subject, though it is also very accessible and enjoyable for readers without any prior knowledge of archaeology.

If you want answers to questions like whether or not cave paintings can be considered art, what the oldest example of art is, what was depicted in these examples and for what reason they were made, Paul G Bahn has got the answer.

PARIS POSTCARDS: THE GOLDEN AGE

Texting from the turn of the 20th century

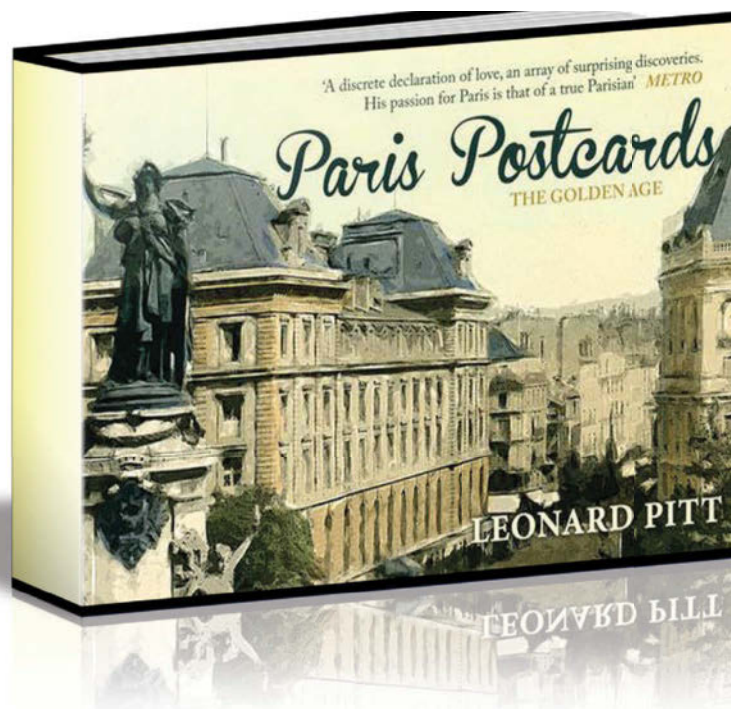
Author Leonard Pitt **Publisher** Amberley **Price** £17.99 **Released** Out now

Deltiology - or postcard collecting - is nearly as popular a hobby as collecting stamps and coins, although that wasn't the case until relatively recently. So it was that author Leonard Pitt discovered, whose burgeoning curiosity in the wares of the postcard traders by the banks of the Seine coincided with an explosion of interest by Parisian collectors in the 1970s. What sent them crazy for these often creased and faded pieces of spent missive? Nostalgia - Paris of old, whose familiar skylines and long, uninterrupted views of famous landmarks were being transformed by skyscrapers and rapid modern urbanisation.

Pitt's own collection has been cherry-picked and compiled into this volume, and you neither have to be a Parisian nor a deltiologist to appreciate it. Most date from the early-20th century (a heyday for the postcard industry, apparently) and portray century-old

images from a European capital you sometimes have to stare at for some time to recognise. The charm isn't just in the snapshots of a bygone era, it's also in the twee messages passed between the middle-classes written on the back of them, which were posted in their millions. At the time, this was a revolution in communication equivalent to texting today. A few messages are more verbose and personal but the most interesting ones, ironically, are little more than a 'what's up?' from touring Brits and Americans, communicating with families and briefly speaking of daily life in Paris, like afternoon drives through the Arc De Triomphe.

Its illustrative format makes *Paris Postcards* ideal coffee-table reading, but it would be a shame if this repository of fascinating social history was relegated from the library when its value as a historical reference works on several levels more than the average tome.





Which city is Joan of Arc besieging?

Joan of Arc took the battle back to the English in the Hundred Years' War. One of her most crucial victories was this siege.

A. Orléans B. Paris C. Reims



WIN

The winner will receive the book *Verdun 1916* by William F. Buckingham - an account of one of the bloodiest battles of World War I

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It was only after the bungled burglary of Wagner's bugle that Breitwieser was captured, six years after he began his crime spree in 1995

STÉPHANE BREITWIESER
Nationality: French
Born-died: 1971-present

Brief Bio

Waiter-cum-thief Stéphane Breitwieser may have made off with \$1.4 billion worth of art, and hit the jackpot with a very lenient sentence of three years. Why such a soft sentence? Well, Breitwieser never planned to sell the art - he wanted it for his own collection. A self-proclaimed art connoisseur, Breitwieser was able to recall every single work of art he stole.

What was the biggest heist in history?

Astrid Tricard

There have been plenty of successful, high-profit heists over history, but one of the most notorious, and without a doubt one of the most expensive, was that of art enthusiast Stéphane Breitwieser. After discovering a talent for theft in 1995, Breitwieser made away with 239 works of art from 172 different museums, totalling approximately \$1.4 billion worth of art.

While that is an astonishing sum, it is actually the way that Breitwieser pulled it off that is most incredible of all. After scouting the security at small exhibitions, Breitwieser and his girlfriend would enter, the girlfriend would then cause a diversion, and Breitwieser would set to work snatching art

from the walls - any alarmed canvases would simply be cut from their frames and stashed under his coat.

In 2001, however, Breitwieser's spree came to an end after he was spotted looking suspicious by a man walking his dog outside a museum that he had robbed just days before. His mother, apparently enraged by her son's misdemeanours, destroyed dozens of the artworks - though authorities were convinced that she was actually helping him by getting rid of evidence.

Breitwieser, his girlfriend and his mother were all convicted, and to date there are still 60 stolen works of art that are unaccounted for, and they are tragically presumed destroyed.

What happened to the art confiscated by Hitler?

Jacob Frisk

Hitler's Nazi regime was notoriously prejudiced, and their expectations weren't just limited to the gene pool. During the rise of Hitler, art underwent severe scrutiny, and many oeuvres were confiscated by the Nazis, including the art of Vincent van Gogh, Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse and Otto Dix. Any works



An exhibition of 'degenerate art' showcased the confiscated works loathed by the Nazis

that championed communist, Jewish or simply un-German sentiments were forbidden - and most modern art fell under this category.

In 1937, the Nazi party organised an exhibition of the loathed artworks entitled 'Degenerate Art', held from July to November. Works that had been confiscated from national galleries and museums were spectacles here to be ridiculed and mocked by the German population. The exhibition itself was part of the Nazi's propaganda war, with the walls jam-packed with 'illegal' art accompanied by anti-art slogans, such as "nature as seen by sick minds," plastered across the walls.

After the exhibition, some works were sold at auction, other (valuable) pieces were kept by high-ranking officials, while many more met the ugly fate of fire.

This day in history 31 March

1492

Spain expels Jews

An edict expelling Jews from Spanish soil is issued by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. The only exception was for those that were willing to convert to Christianity.

1596

Rene Descartes born

Infamous French philosopher Rene Descartes is born in La Haye, France. Considered the father of modern Western philosophy, Descartes is attributed with being the first to say, "I think, therefore I am."

1727

Isaac Newton dies

The man who discovered gravity, Sir Isaac Newton, dies. After death, one of his hairs was examined and found to contain mercury, which may have explained his eccentricity in later life.



1837

John Constable dies

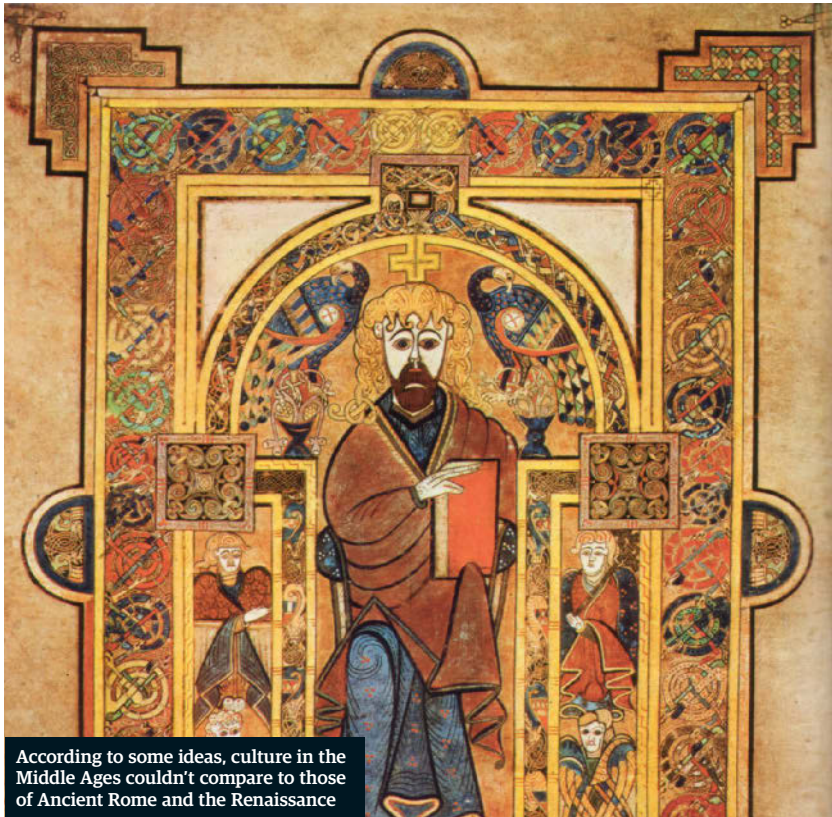
One of Britain's most celebrated artists, John Constable, dies. Renowned for his exceptionally beautiful landscape paintings, he died of heart failure.

1889

Eiffel Tower opens

Officially completed on this day, the Eiffel Tower stands at a whopping 984 feet tall. Constructed of 7,000 tons of iron and steel, it will be a feature of the Paris Exhibition of 1889.





Where does the term 'Dark Ages' come from?

Roger Pymm

There are a couple of reasons why the Middle Ages are often referred to as the Dark Ages, and which one is actually true is often debated. First of all, many historians believe the term 'Dark Ages' highlights the fact that there's a lack of contemporary literature to refer to. However, others claim that they're called the Dark Ages because it's the time that occurred in between the collapse of Ancient Rome and the start of the Renaissance. Apparently, in this period, art, literature, architecture and music didn't flourish compared to the innovations of Ancient Rome and the Renaissance, but evidence suggests otherwise.

According to some ideas, culture in the Middle Ages couldn't compare to those of Ancient Rome and the Renaissance

When was capital punishment abolished in the UK?

Dominic Mugge

Despite the last hanging taking place on 13 August 1964, capital punishment wasn't officially abolished until 1998. The Murder (Abolition of the Death Penalty) Act was passed on 8 November 1964 effectively abolishing it for most people, but it was still possible to receive the death penalty on charges of treason, piracy with violence and arson. In 1998, the Criminal Justice Bill removed treason and piracy from the capital punishment list, effectively abolishing it, and then a 1999 signing of the European Convention on Human Rights officially ended it.



This photo is believed to be the only one of a death sentence being pronounced in England and Wales, for the poison of Frederick Seddon

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@AboutHistoryMag Thanks so much for the Battle of Thermopylae article. This month's issue is solid gold throughout. @lphanion84

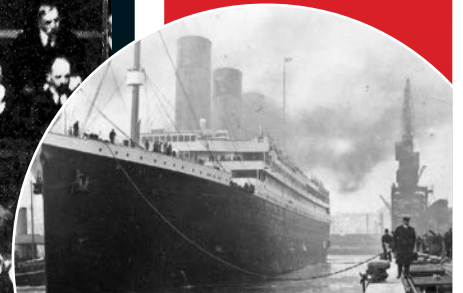
@abouthistorymag Very accessible look at history, but shame Brunel (Jr) referred to as Isambard (how his father Marc was known) not Kingdom. @rjwsimpson

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- 1980**
Jesse Owens dies
Olympic gold medallist Jesse Owens passes away aged 66. In his life, he'd competed at the 1936 Berlin Olympic games, famously infuriating Adolf Hitler with his exceptional wins.
- 1991**
Warsaw Pact ends
On this day in history, the Warsaw Pact - a treaty between the Soviet Union and seven Soviet satellite states - officially ends. Despite being a counter to NATO, the two alliances never clashed.
- 1999**
The Matrix released
The critically acclaimed sci-fi action film *The Matrix* is released in the United States, and it will later be released in the United Kingdom on 11 June 1999.

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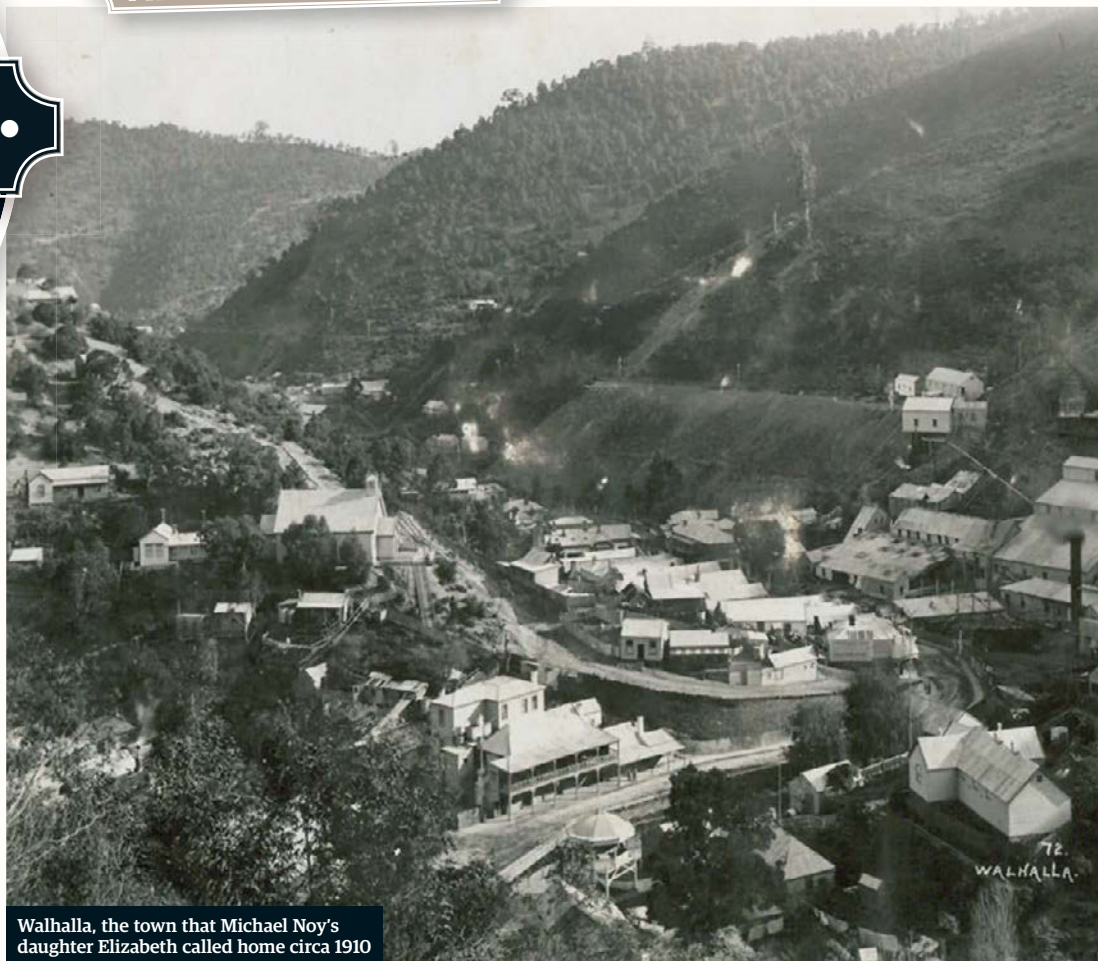
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Walhalla, the town that Michael Noy's daughter Elizabeth called home circa 1910

A young chimney sweep imprisoned on the other side of the world



Lauren Brewer

On 25 June 1817, a bill to prevent the use of climbing boys in sweeping chimneys was introduced to the British parliament. The law was passed but really failed as children continued to be used until 1875, when the final Chimney Sweeping Act was passed. A year after the bill was discussed, a child was born. His name was Michael Noy and he was my third great-grandfather. The only registered child of John Noy and Hannah Anne Reeve, the earliest surviving record we have of him is his baptism, which is dated 6 May 1818. It is unknown if Michael

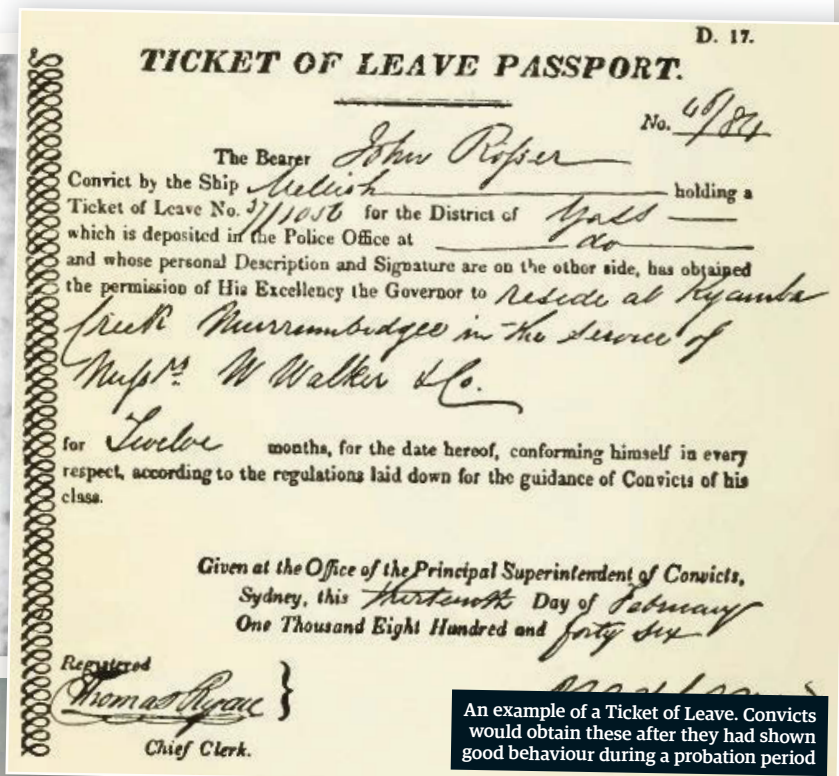
grew up in a slum, workhouse or orphanage but the family was poor and he soon ended up under the care of a master chimney sweeper called Charles Barker. Years passed and Michael grew, not very tall may I add, and by the age of 14 he was only 1.41 metres tall. You had to be small to fit up chimneys, and Michael certainly was that.

The master sweeper and his boys travelled the country looking for work and getting it wherever they could. They walked most of the way, not having or wanting to spend money on carts to help carry equipment. In the care of Barker, Michael met another fellow apprentice chimney sweep by the name of William Baldry. The two became close friends and soon enough the youngsters

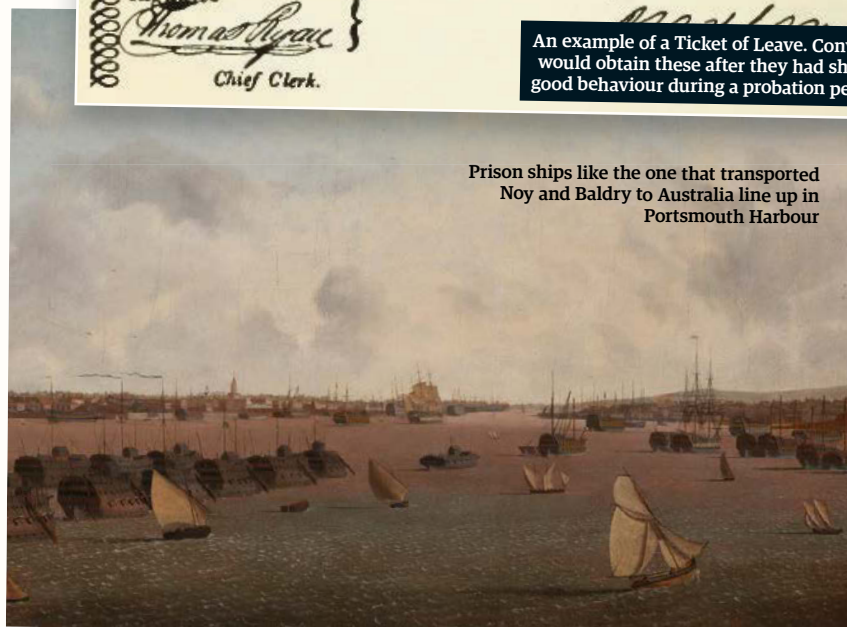
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Chimney sweeping was big business in the Victorian era with all the ash and soot belched out of houses and businesses



An example of a Ticket of Leave. Convicts would obtain these after they had shown good behaviour during a probation period



Prison ships like the one that transported Noy and Baldry to Australia line up in Portsmouth Harbour

got themselves into trouble with the law. Noy and Baldry were once whipped and received 14 days' solitary confinement in January 1833 for stealing a pair of shoes. The punishment didn't stop them, though, and later that year, in April, they were both charged with stealing an ass. While in custody, Noy admitted that he had been persuaded by Baldry to steal the donkey.

It is unknown what happened, but the donkey is believed to have been returned and the boys now would be transported to Australia as punishment. Charles Barker soon heard of the trouble and wrote a letter to the jury of the case pleading for a "lesser punishment" but it was ignored and Noy and Baldry left England on a ship bound for Sydney,

arriving eight months later. 14 years of hard labour now clung to the boys' shoulders.

A scary reality soon set in. Arriving in February 1834, the Australian summer was totally different to the ones they had known back in England as the weather reached 45 degrees Celsius. Noy was assigned to a man by the name of Peter McIntyre, who owned a large portion of land in the outer Sydney area. The next record helping us piece together Michael's life is his marriage certificate, as Michael married Elizabeth Dodds on 21 February 1844. Sadly, Michael never saw the end of his sentence. On 23 September 1847, two weeks before he was due to receive his Ticket of Leave, he passed away under unknown circumstances aged 29,

leaving behind a 19-year-old wife and three young children. He was buried in the St Peter's Anglican Cemetery in Richmond, New South Wales, in an unmarked grave.

Michael's daughter Elizabeth met a storekeeper by the name of Michael Trembath, from the gold mining town of Walhalla. When they married in Melbourne on 30 December 1871, it was reported that Michael Trembath was married to Elizabeth Trembath, late of Gulval, near Penzance, Cornwall. The stigma of convict ancestors was so great that the newlyweds created a story regarding Elizabeth's past. In the early years of Australia's colonisation, people were ashamed to have any ties with convicts but now it's considered "Australian royalty."

Do you have any family stories to share?

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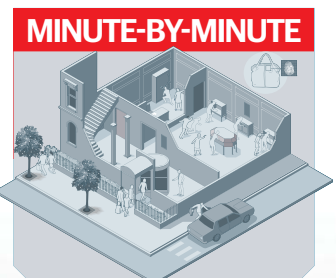
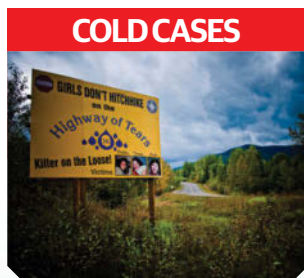
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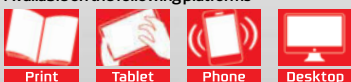


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HISTORY HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

ENEMY AT THE GATES

Director: Jean-Jacques Annaud **Starring:** Jude Law, Ed Harris, Joseph Fiennes **Country:** USA **Released:** 2001

Is this a fair representation of one of the most pivotal battles ever?

WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

01 The film gets off to a poor start with a map that shows Switzerland under the banner of the Third Reich despite the country being neutral throughout WWII. Hitler did have plans to invade Switzerland, but Operation Tannenbaum never came to fruition.

02 While Khrushchev is showing Zaytsev around the banquet, the Soviet national anthem can be heard playing. This is wrong, as the anthem was not first performed until January 1944 and officially adopted in March of that year - long after Stalingrad had ended.

03 It was popular slang in the US military, but the term 'dog tags' was not used by the Soviet troops. Therefore, when Major König is asked for his, it would not have been referred to as such. It's also debated whether König was actually a real person.

04 Zaytsev is portrayed as being far more important than he was, as duels would not have greatly changed the course of Stalingrad. The scarcity of rifles is exaggerated and it is unproven that the shortages were as bad as one weapon to every two men.

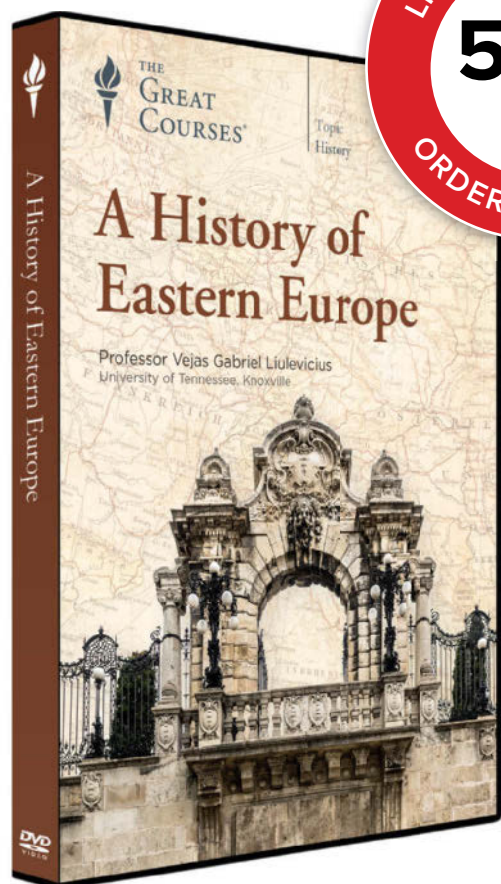
WHAT THEY GOT RIGHT...

Even though his role in real life wasn't as great as is portrayed in the film, future leader of the Soviet Union Nikita Khrushchev did serve in the Red Army in Kiev and on many other fronts. As well as this, superiors of his ilk were in real life quite happy to throw men at the Germans as is seen in the film.



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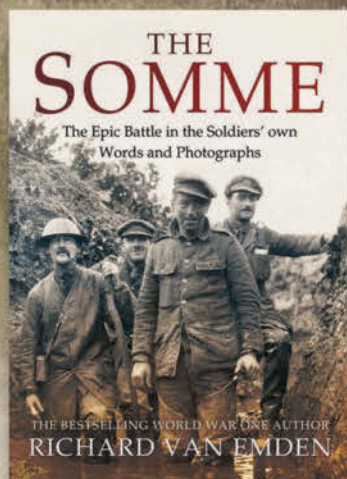
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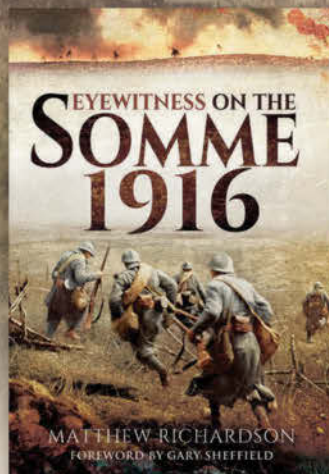
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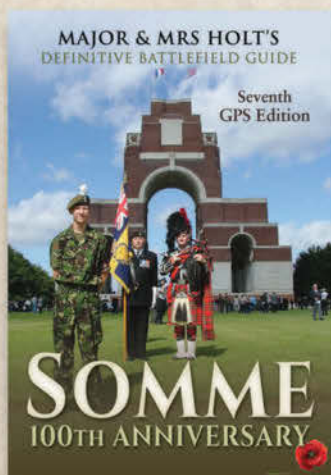
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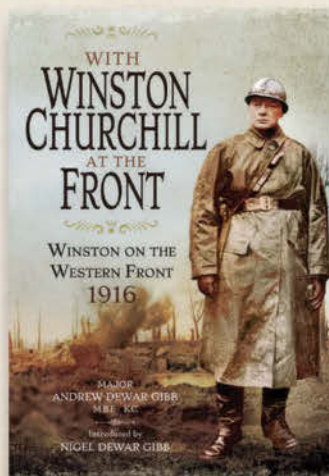
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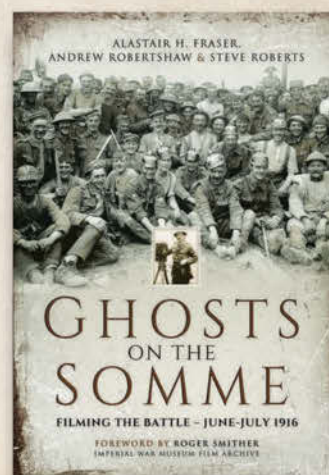
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